

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAIN T PAUL, FRIDAY JAN. 29.

Agg.—This paper has a larger daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION—AN IMPORTANT BILL.

Senator RUMMEL introduced into the Senate yesterday a bill for an act to amend the charter of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company.

It provides that the Company shall have power to create and issue in such manner and on such terms as it may deem expedient, one or more classes of Preferred Stock, and of Special Stock, &c., with provisions for the application of net earnings to the payment of such Stock.

Meetings of Board of Directors or stockholders "may be held either within or without the State, in the city of London, England, or in any foreign State or country," &c., and "all or any of the Directors may be residents of the city of London."

The Company may consolidate the whole or any portion of its main line or its branch road from St. Paul to Winona, or any other branch, with all the franchises, &c., thereof, with any other Company, either within or outside of the State, or any foreign Company.

It shall have power to relocate its lines so as to construct the main line from St. Anthony "to any point between the foot of Big Stone Lake and the mouth of Siusi River," and also to relocate their branch so as not to pass through Crow Wing.

The line from St. Paul to Stillwater, and from St. Anthony westwardly for 20 miles shall be completed within two years, and the remaining portion of the main line and that part of the branch line from St. Cloud to the Red River within five years.

Sec. 8 provides, "That said St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company is hereby authorized and empowered to extend, survey, locate, construct, maintain and operate its road from some point at or above St. Cloud to the westerly end of Lake Superior, and for the purpose of extending, locating, constructing and operating the same, the said Company shall have, and may exercise, all the rights, immunities, privileges and franchises contained in and by its charter, which are applicable to any other portion of its road, or branch road."

COLLAPSING.

The evidence that the rebellion is fast drawing to a close thickens. From all directions and from all sources, comes the uniform testimony of depreciated currency, lack of resources, want and destitution. Every cavalry raid proves it, deserters and refugees bring similar reports and the rebel press bear the same testimony.

We have before us the regular Richmond market report published in the *Enquirer* of the 15th and in that we find flour quoted at \$150 a barrel, apples, \$80; fresh beef \$1 per pound, butter \$5 per pound, &c. Nothing better shows the condition to which they are reduced than these starvation prices. It is not so much the scarcity of food as the worthlessness of the currency to which this is to be attributed. No one in the Confederacy has any confidence in the trash and the farmers prefer to have their land be uncultivated rather than be forced to take the worthless rags in exchange for their labor.

Whatever territory is gained by the Union arms, remains a fixture in our possession and the rebels abandon it with no expectations of ever again being its possessors, while such a thing as securing a foot of soil that they did not originally hold, has been unheard of during the progress of the war.

Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee will soon be restored to the Union as free States and others will follow their example. Reconstruction will be a work of years not days.

We are not of those who believe the war will end by the next 4th of July. The "beginning of the end" dawns, but we must expect the progress to be slow. One after another the rebel States will wheel into the line, but they must be conquered first. Let us proceed about that work and the problem of reconstruction will develop itself, as rapidly as our arms secure territory upon which we stand.

We have already noticed the introduction of a bill in Congress authorizing Wisconsin and Minnesota to change their boundaries. A Washington correspondent writing of this says:

"A law will be enacted authorizing the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota to change their mutual boundaries, and to acquire, by exchange, purchase, or cession any portion of each other's territory, as may be deemed necessary, and that the State of Minnesota will obtain from Wisconsin, either by purchase or by exchange of land elsewhere, the entrance of the St. Louis river into Lake Superior, in which the city of Superior, in which many Southern capitalists have considerable sums invested."

Transportation for Recruits.
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
SECOND DISTRICT MINNESOTA,
ST. PAUL, JAN. 25, 1864.

Editors of the St. Paul Press:

For the benefit of those who may wish to enlist in any of the old organizations, I would state that arrangements have been made with Messrs. Brown & Son to furnish transportation to these organizations for all who are presented to any of their agents, by the authorized recruiting agents.

The Recruiting Agents in the various coun-

ties are requested to take notice of the above arrangement, and forward those who may desire to enlist as fast as possible. They will furnish to Messrs. Brown & Co., a list of the names and residence of recruits, and forward a duplicate of the same to this office.

GEORGE H. KEITH,
Captain and Provost Marshal,
Jan. 25-26.
2d Dist. Minn.

MARRIED.

In Faribault township, Dakota County, on the 25th ult., by G. D. Newell, Esq., E. H. WOOD, of Faribault township, to Miss S. A. DILLEY, Webster township, Rice Co., Minn.

New Advertisements.

WAREHOUSE SALE.

The following property will be sold for charges and expenses of sale, by Messrs. J. C. & H. C. BURHANK & CO., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of February, next, at 10 o'clock A.M.:

H. K. Hill, 1 box household goods; T. B. Martindale, 3 boxes bedding; George Morrison, 1 box books; L. H. Blom, 1 box; L. H. Blom, 1 box household; W. Schreder, St. Paul, 1 box goods; W. Schreder, St. Paul, 1 box; A. A. Anderson, 1 box; Mrs. S. S. Rose, Iowa, 25 lbs. hops; N. Hopkins, St. Anthony, 1 box; Mrs. Newell, St. Paul, 2 boxes garden seeds; Mrs. Newell, St. Paul, 1 box stores; W. L. St. Paul, 1 frame and jardine.

J. C. & H. C. BURHANK & CO.

OFFICERS AND PRIVATES

Can find at our store the

LONG RIDING BOOT,

A splendid article, none like them in town.

ENAMELED AND GRAIN TOP

CAVALRY BOOTS,

CALF AND KIP BOOTS

Custom-Made.

We are also prepare to

MAKE TO ORDER

Any style required for a "campaign" in the oily or the field.

An examination of our goods is solicited.

WM. J. SMITH & CO.

Monetary & Commercial.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28—1 P.M.

Gold 57½.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28—6 P.M.

Gold very dull, opened at 57½, closed dull at 57½.

Government stocks firm, U. S. 4%, St. coupons 100½ & 106½.

COMMERCIAL.

[By Telegraph.]

New York Market.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 28—1 P.M.

Fruit quiet, common grade heavy.

Grain dull, no receipts; market steady.

Pork stale firm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, JAN. 28—6 P.M.

Fruit opened quiet and very common grades above.

Under the improved export demand closed steady.

Grain—Wheat in prime lots is higher 15½ to 16½ cents spring, the inside prime 15½ to 16½ cents winter, 15½ to 16½ cents.

Oats quiet and rather easier.

Pork firm closed quiet. Dressed hogs steady.

(By Telegraph.)

Foreign Trade.

SANDY HOOK, JAN. 28.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The City of New York from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenston, has just arrived.

Breadstuffs dull and descriptions slightly lower. Provisions continue to advance.

Gold closed on Tuesday at 90½ to 91½%.

Com'd sales mixed 80½.

Pork firm.

(Special to Post.)—Twenty members

LATEST NEWS, By Telegraph.

XXXVIIIth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—[*Wednesday's Proceedings*.]—The bill providing for the better organization of Indian affairs in California was introduced and referred to the Indian Committee.

The bill to increase the salary of custom inspectors one dollar per day was passed.

The petition from distillers in Cincinnati against the bill on spirits, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, proposed the following bill: that hereafter all appointments in the volunteer Naval service be submitted to the Senate for confirmation, and that all such appointments hitherto made shall cease at the expiration of 60 days, after leaving the vessel which holds them are unemployed.

Mr. HALE's amendment to the enrollment bill, inserts in lieu of 2 months advance pay to colored recruits such a sum as may exceed \$100, as the President may direct in the several States.

The argument on the expulsion resolution was participated in by Morrill, Powell and others. Hale argued against its passing.

Mr. SMITH, of Delaware, had no mawkish sympathy with traitors. Such opinions as those of this gentleman from Newark (Wood) have the effect of paralyzing the men in the rebel ranks and not having essayed secession if they had not been led to believe beforehand that they could go in peace. That gentleman, (Wood) under the guise of peace, is the most efficient promoter of the war.

The Naval appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL advocated the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty as advantageous being only on one side. The people are dissatisfied with it, and our self-respect demands its abrogation.

W. J. ALLEN reviewed the President's Message, charging the President and his advisers with willful deception as to the objects and purposes of the war, and declared that the Administration was uninterested in, or indifferent to affairs in time of peace.

Mr. ARNOLD replied to Mr. Allen, saying that the latter's speech served but to prolong the war, and referred to the resolution adopted at the Democratic Convention in Chicago last June, opposing the carrying on of the war.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—[*Yesterday's proceedings*.]—Mr. CONNESS reported back with amendments the bill to amend the Homestead Act. An amendment was adopted giving benefits of the bill to persons in the Naval service.

Mr. CLARK addressed the Senate on Davis' expulsion resolutions.

HOUSE.—[*Yesterday's proceedings*.]—A general conversation occurred, with a view of coming to an agreement concerning the consideration of the enrollment bill.

Mr. SCHENCK said it was necessary the bill should pass early to resist any desperate attempt which rebels might make against us.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the enrollment bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole by 100 to 44. The bill then came before the House, and further consideration was postponed till Monday.

Mr. GARFIELD advocated the for-

iture of the personal and real estate of the rebels.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cost of Government Printing—The Exchange Question—Projected Raid—Opening Trade—Paying Damages.

WICHITA, Jan. 27.

The report of J. D. DeFrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, shows the following results:

The money expended for the printing paper and binding, from October 1st, 1852, to September 30th, 1863, amounts to \$1,405,000; the year preceding it cost \$5,490,000, the excess being principally for blanks for the various Departments of printing and binding executed the last year. If it had been executed at the law of 1852, would have cost \$378,500 more than has been expended for that purpose by the government.

The Government Printing Office was established in March, 1861, since which time, up to Sept. 30, 1863, the printing and binding cost \$1,405,000 less than it would have cost at original rates.

The report concludes as follows: "The character of printing and binding in material and workmanship, is superior to that furnished under any system which has preceded the present. The experience of the government doing its own work, as regards quality and economy, may be regarded as completely successful."

(Special to Post.)—We have authority to say that the statement in several Northern journals, that Gen. Butler had succeeded in effecting an exchange of all our paroled prisoners captured previous to September 1st, 1863, is incorrect.

A letter from a general officer known,

recalled here, says the rebels are gathering together all their cavalry forces, and are ready to attack Tennessee and Kentucky, to get their supplies.

If they are unsuccessful in Kentucky, they will march into Tennessee, and force the rebels to retreat when they are driven from the field.

Lieut. Pay attacked

Marmaduke, Shelly and Fagan were reported advancing on Pine Bluff, in three columns. Lieut. Pay attacked Marmaduke, but was unsuccessful. Col. Clayton had an engagement some days ago, in which Fagan was repulsed.

Shelly forced him to retreat when he was driven from the field.

Pay followed him to Pine Bluff.

He asked for reinforcements but was told he had none.

Pay advanced and took the bridge.

He engaged them killing 15, wounding quite a number and taking some prisoners, among them three commissioners. Our loss is 10 wounded.

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major General Commanding.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 28.

The steamer Bell, from Memphis, with 200 barrels of cotton and 100 bales of tobacco, arrived at 10 A.M. on the 25th, has arrived. She also brought 45 reenlisted veterans, 70 Kansas cavalry and about the same number of furloughed men from various other Regiments.

Advices from Little Rock state that Judge Clayton has been elected Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

The Arkansas River was in good navigable condition on the 22d inst.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TWICE WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS: DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$2.00 per annum; two months' insertion in advance. WEEKLY PRESS—\$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$12.50 for three years; \$25 for ten years. DAILY NEWS—\$10 per annum; \$4 each. WEEKLY NEWS—One copy, one year, \$2; five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, one address, \$1.60 each.

Rates of Advertising

IN THE DAILY PRESS

	One Square	Each additional Square
Three days	\$0.80	\$0.40
Six days	1.60	1.00
Two weeks	3.00	1.50
One month	5.00	2.50
Two months	8.00	4.00
Six months	14.00	7.00
Twelve months	24.00	12.00

RECONSTRUCTION INAGURATED.

This press has heartily entered upon the work of reconstruction, and will soon resume her former journal position in the Federal Union. "The masses of the people, especially in East Tennessee, are completely aroused to the issue. The popularity of the amnesty proclamation is great, and universal, that the electoral vote of Tennessee can be depended upon to sustain Fall."

ADVERTISEMENTS, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, etc., are chargeable at pleasure rates in No. 1, and \$2.00 per annum, and in No. 2, \$2.50 per annum, and in No. 3, \$3.00 per annum, and in No. 4, \$3.50 per annum, and in No. 5, \$4.00 per annum, and in No. 6, \$4.50 per annum, and in No. 7, \$5.00 per annum, and in No. 8, \$5.50 per annum, and in No. 9, \$6.00 per annum, and in No. 10, \$6.50 per annum, and in No. 11, \$7.00 per annum, and in No. 12, \$7.50 per annum, and in No. 13, \$8.00 per annum, and in No. 14, \$8.50 per annum, and in No. 15, \$9.00 per annum, and in No. 16, \$9.50 per annum, and in No. 17, \$10.00 per annum, and in No. 18, \$10.50 per annum, and in No. 19, \$11.00 per annum, and in No. 20, \$11.50 per annum, and in No. 21, \$12.00 per annum, and in No. 22, \$12.50 per annum, and in No. 23, \$13.00 per annum, and in No. 24, \$13.50 per annum, and in No. 25, \$14.00 per annum, and in No. 26, \$14.50 per annum, and 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Dry Goods.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
Are now receiving an extensive stock of
Fall and Winter DRY GOODS,
from

Late Cash Sales in New York!

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPEROR CLOTHES,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

LADIES' LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

in every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool

and Worsted Hosiery.

WEDDING & CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASII,

Should examine our stock before purchasing;

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

Sept. 1st

NOTICE.

MADAME ANDREWS,

Chitry-Orn.

has engaged my services to the Messrs. J. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., corner Lower and Franklin Streets, two blocks west of St. Peter's, on right hand side, where she can be consulted for a short time.

She has examinations &c., Past, Present and Future, &c.

Persons wishing to consult her, are requested to wait no longer without knocking. Hours from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

—

BOWE BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers,

Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Lake St., Chicago.

PRINCE & CO'S.

IMPROVED

MELODEONS!

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 100 men, and finishing eighty instruments per week.

FACTORY CORNER OF MARYLAND AND NIAGARA STREETS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

57 Fulton street, New York.

55 Lake street, Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co., Boston, Mass.

John W. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Cincinnati.

James B. Bolan, St. Louis, Mo.

A. C. Clark, Philadelphia.

P. W. Werlich, New Orleans.

A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Canada.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon as its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneer and leading house in the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1855, and are still the best Cash Trade at a profit below Eastern figures.

Special attention paid to all orders accompanied with full payment.

BOWE BROTHERS,

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A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, Canada.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding to you, at our own expense, our illustrated Catalogue, in which the Melodeon is fully described and illustrated by elegant engravings.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted for five years, and are repairable at any time during that period.

Persons who have any repairs necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we induce ourselves repairing, charging the same fee as above, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

Agreeably to the terms of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada.

Addressee.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Or either of the above Wholesale Agents.

For sale by MUNGER BROS. Agents, St. Paul, Minnesota.

april 29 & May 1st

Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The road is well stocked with first class horses, Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, all under the control of competent agents.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

To Hibbing, Minn., Lake City, Redwood, Winona, Minneapolis, Winona, and La Crosse.

For Hibbing, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse City, Duluth, Superior, Winona, and Winona-Duluth, at 8 A. M.

For Shakopee, Jordan, St. Lawrence, Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse City, Duluth, Superior, Winona, and Winona-Duluth, at 10 A. M.

For Roseau, Castle Rock, Fort Verde, Canby, City, Faribault, Medina, Clinton, Falls and Owatonna, connecting Owatonna, for Witter, St. Mary, Winona, Agency, and Mandeville, at 12 o'clock A. M.

For Redwood, Castle Rock, Fort Verde, Canby, City, Faribault, Medina, Clinton, Falls and Owatonna, connecting Owatonna, for Witter, St. Mary, Winona, Agency, and Mandeville, at 12 o'clock A. M.

For Industrial, Anoka, Orono, Orlando, Monticello, Clearwater, St. Augusta and St. Paul, City, Faribault, Medina, Clinton, Falls and Owatonna, connecting Owatonna, for Witter, St. Mary, Winona, Agency, and Mandeville, at 12 o'clock A. M.

For Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Winona-Duluth, at 1 P. M.

For Richmond, Sauk Centre, Alexandria, Chippewa, Pomme de Terre, Bremer, Winona, and Winona-Duluth, at 1 P. M.

For Winona, Mound, Winona, and Winona-Duluth, at 1 P. M.

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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1864.

THE CITY.

THE PRESBYTERY OF MINNESOTA.—This religious body met according to appointment in the First Presbyterian church of Stillwater on Tuesday evening (19th inst.) and was opened with a sermon by the Rev. F. A. Noble, from Gal. 2: 20—"I am crucified with Christ." His subject was sympathy with Christ in his sufferings. It was an excellent and profitable discourse.

After sermon the Presbytery was constituted by prayer; and Mr. Noble was chosen moderator and Mr. Howell, temporary clerk. Upon calling the roll the following persons answered to their names, viz:

Masters.—G. H. Pond, John Mattocks, F. A. Noble, J. L. Howell.

Elders.—W. D. Ingoldsby, S. J. R. McMillan.

The Presbytery then adjourned until Wed-

nnesday 8 A.M., closing with prayer.

Wednesday 8 A.M.—Presbytery met ac-

cording to adjournment, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises. Besides the regular routine of business the following items may be mentioned, viz: The commissioners closed to attend the General Assembly to meet at Dayton, Ohio, Jan. 19, 1864, were Rev. J. L. Howell, and W. S. Potts, Esq.; Principals; and Rev. F. A. Noble and Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, Alternates.

The Presbytery recommended to the churches under its care to observe the last Thursday of February as a day of special prayer for children and youth, especially those collected in academies, colleges and seminaries.

Masters, Noble and Howell were appointed a committee to bring in a report at the next meeting of the Presbytery, in which a plan shall be suggested for the introduction into meetings of more devotional and religious exercises. The remainder of the morning session was occupied in free conversation on the state of religion within our bounds. G. H. Pond was appointed to prepare a narrative of the state of religion, to be read at the evening services. Recession was taken till 7 o'clock p.m.

After recess the Presbytery met for public service. Following the devotional exercises, the narrative was read by Mr. Pond.

Addressers were then invited to Pond, and Noble; the former on the conversion of children, the latter on what can private Christians do to promote the cause of religion. Mr. Pond drew a very instructive comparison between the efforts made by Pagan and Christian parents in training the young. Mr. Noble's address was exceedingly practical and profitable. After clearly presenting the truth that private Christians might and ought to do much he showed by many happy and forcible illustrations what they might do by prayer, example and personal effort.

This closed the most profitable session of this Presbytery we have yet attended.

J. L. DOWELL, Clerk.

While we write the soft music winds through halls and galleries, the dancing floor is thronged with manly grace and womanly beauty, and in and out, through the changing goss, go the hearts of rich regality, or the voices of lowly, laboring veterans, officers of the returning regiments, and up to each manly face turns some lover, gentler type of human—while the airy, swelling, gay notes of "sparkling wif" or "sparkling wif" tender interest.—*Pioneer's Report of the Masonic Ball.*

Beautiful! Exquisite! Dear friends! Just think of it. What must have been that boy's emotions. How his manly bosom must have swelled and swelled, and—(language fails) he was so full around his clothes. How fortunate that it only wounded "through halls and galleries," leaving space on the "dancing floor," for "manly grace" and "womanly beauty." It would have been very uncomfortable if it had wounded through that also.

We confess a little curiosity to know something of this new kind of "type" mentioned by the *Pioneer*. We have a variety of type, but when you come to the "gentle type of humanity," that turns "up to each manly face," you have passed beyond our assortment. Our oldest composer never saw anything of the kind. As we desire to obtain the latest styles, information will be thankfully received.

Great anxiety exists about the city to know whether the air's "swelling" hurt, it much, and whether it reached such a size as to interfere with the "soft music."

A collection of "soft music," "manly grace," "womanly beauty," "manly face," "gentle type of humanity," "swelled air," "sparkling wif," and "tender interest," must have been a scene for a picture. We are happy to see that what was present. Such an adept ought to employ his talent in painting a panorama for a hand organ.

THE WONDERFUL STEREOPTICON ON A MISSION OF BENEFICENCE.—This evening, (Friday) Mr. Eggleston will give an exhibition of "picked views" at the House of Hope for the benefit of the Sabbath School. The most beautiful of the Statuary, the most interesting of the Holy Land scenery, and the cleverest of the European pictures will be combined—with the Chinese fireworks—to make the occasion the most successful of the season.

We hope that all who have not seen these magical photographs will go to-night, and that all who have seen them will look at them at the above mentioned time and place.

Commences at 7 o'clock. Price 25 cents, children. It will be worth a quarter to see one hundred and fifty as delighted children as there will be there. Tickets to be had at H. K. Taylor's, W. S. Potts & Co.'s and at the door.

POLICE COURT.—Jeffrey Cullen, the man arrested on Wednesday by officer Pendegast, on charge of stealing various articles from Col. Belvoir of the International Hotel, was tried yesterday before Esquire Gibbs. The property found in Cullen's house, which is a little shanty just beyond the International on 7th Street, was all identified by Col. Belvoir and his employés as belonging to him. Pendegast, who is a notorious scoundrel and forger, testified, and almost every thing of that kind. Cullen interposed his wife as a witness in his behalf. She swore positively that she had purchased the article herself, at a certain auction up town, and at other places but reluctantly evidence showing the falsity of her testimony, was at once produced. Squier Gibbs thereupon sentenced Cullen to imprisonment in the County Jail for 60 days.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.—The soiree to be given in aid of the Benevolent Association of the Fire Department, at the International on Tuesday evening next, promises to be second to none in the feature that can make such a success. The social gathering is at the delightful hall of the firemen last winter, will of course wish to be present again. Independent of the pleasure of attending such a ball, the net proceeds are to go to an object so deserving that even if one's scruples prevented them from attending the ball they could not find better use, for a green back V. than in purchasing a ticket.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BUILDING FOR THE ST. CROIX TRADE.—The Stillwater Messenger says that Capt. Isaac Gray, of that city,

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1864.

has commenced to build a steamer at Hastings, which is intended to take the place of the *Allan*. The machinery of the *Allan* will be taken out and used for the new boat, which is intended to draw only 11 inches of water, about one half as much as the *Allan*.

The *G. H. Gray*, which is laid up at Hastings for the winter, is to be finished and fitted up as a passenger boat, designed also for the St. Croix trade. These two boats will form a daily line between Prescott and Taylor's Falls.

THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE OF OUR CITY.—The "Showmen and Booksellers" give a full account of the exports of cases, of books and shoes from Boston to various cities in the country, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862. We give in addition to the No. of cases shipped to St. Paul, those sent to other principal points in Minn.—as follows:

St. Paul.—107 Cases.

Winona.—626 "

Saint Cloud.—54 "

Stillwater.—131 "

Minneapolis.—59 "

Hastings.—312 "

Fairbank.—163 "

Osceola.—92 "

75 "

THE CELEBRATION OF THE 22D OF FEBRUARY.—The birthday of the immortal Washington was, by a statute of the State several years since, made a perpetual holiday, to be observed by suspension of business and labor, and in addition thereto is generally chosen (by those who do not keep Lent) as a season for balls and parties. We observe on our exchanges in various portions of the State, that preparations are being made for appropriate celebrations of the day. Shall it not be observed by the people of St. Paul in a public manner also?

"ALL ABOUT EM"—Merrill would respectfully inform the by body of the following House Bills, which were read a first time:

H. F. No. 10, a memorial to Congress for a mail road from Hastings, Dakota county, toway of Empire City, Farmington, Lakeville, to St. Paul.

H. F. No. 15, a bill for an act to allow fees to witnesses and jurors in court cases or proceedings.

H. F. No. 18, a bill to legalize certain acknowledgments of David Day, while acting clerk of Ramsey Co. Board of Commissioners, etc.

H. F. No. 21, a bill for an act to amend section 51, chap. 60, of compiled statutes.

H. F. No. 23, a bill for an act to change the name of the town of Anoka.

H. F. No. 25, a bill for an act to relieve of Nathan Lampson and Charles Lampson.

H. F. No. 26, a bill for an act supplementing the mail route from St. Paul to Winona.

H. F. No. 27, a memorial to Congress for the same.

H. F. No. 28, a bill for an act to establish a mail road from Fort Atkinson, N. Y., to Winona.

H. F. No. 29, a bill for an act to amend the mail road from Fort Atkinson, N. Y., to Winona.

H. F. No. 30, a bill for an act to amend the mail road from Fort Atkinson, N. Y., to Winona.

H. F. No. 31, a bill for an act to amend the mail road from Fort Atkinson, N. Y., to Winona.

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H. F. No. 82, a bill for an act to amend the mail road from Fort Atkinson, N. Y., to Winona.

H. F. No. 83, a bill for an act to amend the mail road from Fort Atkinson, N. Y., to Winona.

H. F. No. 84, a bill for an act to

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY JAN. 30.

This paper has a larger daily, tri-weekly and weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

49,000

In a recent debate in the rebel Congress at Richmond, one of the members defended Kentucky from aspersion by stating that 40,000 of her "noble sons" were at present in the rebel army.

While these "noble sons" are engaged in battling for the Confederacy, the wall comes up Kentucky is about to be raised again, and probably there is "shoring to and fro," and "mounting in hot haste" in the Union camps, and men rush by the thousands to the defense of their fellow-sister. Kentucky is too conservative to do anything in this war, and even depends on others to defend herself. Her "noble sons" can fight for Jeff. Davis and treason, but when it comes to aiding the Union they are unable to render any material service. When Indiana and Ohio were invaded no one thought of their receiving aid from Kentucky. Not being "conservative" they could devote their energies to repelling the foe, and the task was successfully accomplished.

The truth of the matter is that the strongest sympathies of Kentucky as well as a large number of her "noble sons" are with the South. Gov. Bramlette has recently ordered the arrest and summary execution of any one detected in raising colored recruits in that State. He, in common with the other conservatives, (all Kentuckians are conservatives) is fearful lest something should interfere with the "sacred institution." By dashing on thin air, between wind and water, they have managed to escape the force of the Emancipation Proclamation, and continue to have a full delegation of Senators and Representatives both at Washington and Richmond. When the Union Army has supremacy on her soil it is "Good Lord," don't disturb us, we are loyal, and they only charge three or four pieces for produce, payable in greenbacks, but let a rebel raider creep in at one corner and it is "Good Devil," you must protect us, for we are one of you; take anything you want, the "Lincoln tyranny" will indemnify us.

With the death of slavery in the rebellion States, they know it must expire in their own, and the longer the breath of life remains in the Confederacy, the longer the lease of riches to those who have their fortunes invested in that uncertain kind of property which takes into its heels and runs away.

The "neutral" policy adopted by Kentucky at the outset of the war, which was very strictly observed towards the Union, while all the aid and comfort possible was given to the rebels, has only been nominally abrogated. Her leaders are still "neutral," which means to us, as far as circumstances and personal safety will permit.

But all this should be forgotten. Our neutral-conservative loyal sister is about to be raided; help, oh, help! for great is Kentucky and her "40,000 noble sons."

In a "Nova Scotian," who parades his grievances in the Pioneer, had taken the trouble to read the Press, instead of relying upon the assertions of scurrilous newspapers, he would have found the basement story of his communication baldly breached, by the statement that the person to whom he attributes the offensive article, was in no wise responsible for its publication, but that advantage was taken of his absence, by an irresponsible party, to insert that extensive pro-clause.

Senator Ramsey on the 13th presented the memorial of Joseph Ford, of Northfield, Rice county, Minnesota, praying for the passage of an act allowing him to enter certain lands in Rice county, Minnesota, under the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers upon the public domain," which was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

NEWS ITEMS.

A Fort Smith, Arkansas, dispatch of the 25th says:

Lieut. Ballard has returned with the flag of truce to that contested region of the Conflict, and carries the news of the Mississippi division. He ran on the rebel outposts 150 miles south of here. He found Cabell had a social chat with him. They talked a good deal of an attack upon the rebels of the Arkansas, but they are not coming. Everybody there is disengaged. The confessed that he was, by word and action, that it was deserved by him to be sent back to the rebels.

Moreover Bright was recognized as a spy, who had narrowly escaped the halter during the previous occurrence at the hands of the First U. S. Cavalry, was regularly tried by Court Martial, was proved by the testimony of rebel prisoners of war in our hands, by that of his own master, as well as his confession to belong to a gang of banditti known as the "Sixty-sixth" North Carolina State Defenders, that had filled the adjoining country with depredations, robbing the defenseless inhabitants, running slaves, stealing horses, impressing conscripts, and committing outrages of every name. He was condemned to death, and was growing nightly in the vicinity of Elizabeth City, and firing at our guards and picked them off with an opportunity which was for doing so and more, away in impunity.

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The following is the communication to which ten lines were appended:

An order has been issued for the arrest of W. M. Meader, editor of the Little Rock *National Democrat*. This paper has manifested sentiments not calculated to assist the work of reorganization going on in Arkansas, or to encourage the growth of lying feelings.

The President has sentenced Lieut.

Commanding Law, of New York, for not doing his duty in endeavoring to recapture Harriet Lane from the rebels at Galveston, to three years suspension from the naval service.

The resolutions contemplating a change in the Constitution of Connecticut, so that soldiers in the field, and their wives and children in the neighborhood of the House of Representatives of that State, the full Democratic strength being cast against them. They passed by a vote 115 to 76. They will now go to the Legislature, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to send the question before the people.

Gen. Dana and a Mexican Governor.

ARRESTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Brownsville, Texas, December 31st, gives an account of the treatment of American citizens by a Mexican Governor, Serna. He loved a heavy tax upon all the citizens of Matamoras, for the pretended purpose of paying the expenses of an attack from Rivas who was then marching upon the town. Those failing to pay were imprisoned, and among them was Mr. Dana, an American merchant. The master having been brought to Gen. Dana's attention the following correspondence ensued:

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GEN. DANA AND GOV. SERNA.

HQARDCARTERS, 13TH ARMY CORPS, Brownsville, Texas, Decr. 25, '63.

His Excellency Don Jesus de Leon, Gov-

I have been informed by the United States consul at Matamoras that on yesterday you taxed the foreign residents in your city of one percent upon their property, and imposed a demand upon each one for considerable sums of money under the pretense of paying the expenses of defending the town against an anticipated attack from the rebels. I have written to the Dept. of the Postes and Supreme Court.

I have called upon to protect the rights of American citizens, and I propose to do that for every loyal man, woman and child of the United States. The tax you impose is entirely unnatural, and has been imposed with a demand placed upon each one for considerable sums of money under the pretense of paying the expenses of defending the town against an anticipated attack from the rebels. I have written to the Dept. of the Postes and Supreme Court.

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Dry Goods.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
Are now receiving an extensive stock of
Full and Winter
DRY GOODS,
from

Late Cash Sales in New York:

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPEROR CLOTHES,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Morning Goods.

LADIES LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cleakings, Bahneral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Bodys, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool

and Worsted Hosiery.

LADIES & CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed]

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

...should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,

St. Paul, Minn.

Sept. 1st.

Guybank's Column.

1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The teams are well stocked with first class

horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and expe-

rienced drivers, under the control of comp-

etent and reliable conductors.

SCHEDULE OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Head's

Wabasha, Mendota, Winona and La Crosse

at 5 A. M.

For Stillwater—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For St. Paul—Daily, at 8 A. M.

For Winona—Daily, at 8 A. M.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY JAN. 31.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents induce us to advertise which they will not find elsewhere.

THE LEGITIMATE FRUITS.

The Confederacy which sprang from treason, seems likely to have practical illustration in the case of North Carolina, of the right of secession. A member of the rebel Congress from that State, sounds the key note in the following language:

"North Carolina now claims the fulfillment of the compact or the right to depart from the CONFEDERACY IN PEACE."

That must be sound doctrine for the rebels. All they desired when the Confederacy was formed was to "go in peace," and they will not, as a matter of course, interfere with North Carolina, who only express the same desire. For nearly three years they have been fighting to establish this right, and now to deny this privilege would be as rank faithlessness as that exhibited by Peter in denying his Lord and Master.

They have been brandishing a two-edged sword and they need to have a care or the blow aimed at the Union will rebound and amputate the head of the Confederacy.

This would be grievous indeed, but if we may judge from the North Carolina news which we publish this morning, it is an event to say the least, that is not impossible. A convention has been called to meet at Wilmington for the purpose of secession. The press of the State are loud and bitter in denouncing the confederate abolition at Richmond, and everything indicates a counter revolution.

The Raleigh Journal, which still adheres to the fortunes of J. Davis, thinks that the convention for secession has something to do with the amnesty proclamation, and the proposal to allow one tenth of the population in any State to organize a loyal Government.

The contest in this State will be watched with interest throughout the entire country. The rebels can now see the practical workings of their secession theory, as they have never had opportunity to do before. If they possessed even the honor which is said to exist among thieves, they would say "go in peace," but such perfidious traitors will do no such thing and if North Carolina secedes she will be obliged to maintain her position with the sword.

The handwriting is upon the wall, and very legible it is. The Confederacy staggers and will perish exemplifying the proverb, "They that the sword sword shall perish by the sword."

THE Richmond Examiner says that Sam Jones of the 5th Ohio, on account of whose execution in retaliation for the hanging of a rebel spy was given yesterday, was a light colored mulatto. The 5th Ohio is a regiment of white soldiers, and this report is probably started with the intention of preventing severe retaliation by Gen. Butler. In this they will hardly succeed. A correspondent writes: "As soon as he was placed in possession of the facts, Gen. Butler left for Washington, to confer with the authorities there. No one can doubt that he will act vigorously and effectively, as well as wisely and promptly in the matter."

LONGSTREET sent a flag of truce to General Foster a few days ago, protesting against the circulation of the amnesty proclamation among his soldiers in hand-bill form, stating that any communications our government desired to make to the rebel soldiers, should be through him, (Longstreet).

Gen. Foster replied, stating that he accepted his suggestion, and enclosed twenty copies, trusting to his desire for peace to give publicity to them.

THE Chicago Tribune of Thursday publishes a map of Idaho, and a table of distances from the States to the gold regions. The shortest route given is from St. Paul, which is 1,120 miles via Ft. Abenomia to Bannock City. The next shortest route puts the distance from Chicago to Bannock City at 1,845 miles and the other routes given are of still greater length. The Tribune neglects to mention the newly proposed route from St. Paul via Big Stone Lake, which reduces the distance from this city to Bannock to eight hundred miles.

ACTIVE operations have been resumed in East Tennessee, an engagement having taken place with the rebels at Dandridge forty miles from Knoxville. The rebels were repulsed but our force does not seem to have been strong enough to risk a second attack, and accordingly they returned to Knoxville. From the information we have, concerning the preparations made for this emergency, we shall be sadly disappointed if anything like a successful attack is made on that place.

GEO. C. SMITH, the Wisconsin agent for the relief of the sick soldiers at Memphis, writes to Adjutant Gen. Malinowski, that N. J. Veden, of the Third Minnesota, died there October 31st. Charles Weber is still in Gayoso Hospital, improving. John Porter has been discharged from the hospital, cured.

SAINT PAUL, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1864.

NUMBER 26.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 30.

Senate was opened at usual hour, with prayer by Chaplain Roll called and journal read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Senator LINCOLN, introduced a petition from Mr. D. L. How and 102 others, asking that the bill amending the State road from New Ulm to Fort Snelling, be amended so as to read "from Bloomington to Fort Snelling." Referred to Committee on Towns and Committees.

BILLS OF HILLS.

Senator PORTER gave notice of a bill to amend the law of Lake County to issue bonds for certain purposes named therein.

CONCURRENCE.

On motion of Senator NICOLS, the Senate concurred in the bill of the House, (proposed by Mr. Kidder,) to the Senate amendment to H. F. No. 8, the bill legalizing the action of the Common Council and of St. Paul, giving a bonus of \$50,000 to the Superior Railroad.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Senator THACHER.—A bill to amend Chapter I of the Session Laws of 1862, being an act to provide for a general system of county schools, their officers, and their respective powers.

[This bill makes no changes in the existing School Law, further than to require a *rate per cent*, to be paid by districts as a tax; to provide for a visitation of schools by examiners as at present appointed, also empowering County Commissioners to appoint one person in their county to examine teachers and visit the schools of the county, and to fix an annual apportionment of the current school fund of the State.]

COST !

There are about forty bills in small pox in Little Rock, and the disease is on the increase. So far no deaths have occurred.

CAPT. W. WILLISTON, of Red Wing, Company G, Seventh Regiment, was honorably discharged January 20.

First Lieutenant H. Bether has been raised to the Captaincy.

Second Lieut. D. Denison has been promoted to First Lieutenant.

The company being below the minimum, no Second Lieutenant will be commissioned.

The weekly report of deaths in the hospital at St. Louis, ending Jan. 23, we find the following:

17th. James Southerland, Co. I, 7th Minnesota, Small Pox.

20th. Daniel Caufield, Co. K, 7th Minnesota, Small Pox.

21st. Peter Peterson, Co. E, 7th Minnesota, Small Pox.

The Chicago Tribune of the 27th, contains the following:

Maj. Gen. Hamilton, at the guest of Maj. Gen. C. S. Smith, at Fonda de Lave, Wis., for four days last week. On Tuesday evening he attended the lecture delivered by the Rev. H. Tilling, D. D., of Evansville. After the lecture he introduced to the audience by Gen. Hamilton, as his friend and fellow soldier, Gen. Pope was received with warm applause. He thanked the people for their kindness, and made some excellent remarks in regard to the great strike.

The following bill, having passed both Houses, now only awaits the President's signature to become a law:

Articles of clothing being manufactured of wool, silk or lining, and compressed in weight, not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the army, to be sent in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in cases pre-paid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulation as the Postmaster-General may prescribe.

Supplies at Chattanooga—Frequent Descriptions of Rebels.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Large arrivals from Chattanooga, last arrived in full rations for the first time since October, on Wednesday last.

All surplus supplies at Chattanooga are being shipped per steamer to Knobx.

Gen. Thomas' chief of staff, General Whipple, recently stated that over 7,300 deserters from Bragg's army had come into our lines on October 20th, as shown by the rolls. They were principally from Kentucky.

HUNDOORF, Alas., Jan. 26.—The number of deserters from the enemy is unusually large. They all tell the same tale of the determination to serve the Confederacy no longer than the expiration of their term of service.

The rebels all around Ottawa and Harrison are conscripting recruits.

Over 400 rebel deserters came in at a squad yesterday.

NEWS ITEMS.

The Maine state tax this year will be \$70,000.

Daniel Webster's law library has just been sold in Boston.

—There are in Massachusetts 37,615 more females than males.

The only child of Gen. Kilpatrick died at West Point on the 16th instant, thus leaving him penniless and childless, his wife having a few months since died.

—All the soldiers at the rendezvous in New Haven, Connecticut, are to be vaccinated.

The Blakely guns contracted for by the Government and Council of Massachusetts, under the authority of the Legislature, for coast defense, are expected at Boston in a short time.

Letters from New Orleans represent that the severe cold weather of the last three weeks has destroyed nearly all the sugar cane in Louisiana.

Gen. Weitzel, who is now in Cincinnati, has been ordered to report to General Butler.

—The Southern Methodist Book Concern in Nashville has been taken by the civil authorities for non-payment of printing fees, and is apprehended of imminent secession concern, and has been put to good use.

The report of the committee was submitted to the COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE,

Mr. MCKAY in the Chair. When the committee arose it reported H. F. No. 31 with a substitute. Also, the petition of Mr. Farnier and others, recommending his release.

Mr. KIDDER, from Committee on Judiciary, reported S. F. No. 10, recommending his reference to Committee on Federal Relations.

SENATE BILL NO. 41—22 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30, 1864.

Mr. McKAY presented the petition of A. Richardson, State Attorney for additional pay to Comptroller of Claims.

MR. WOODRUFF, from Committee on Finance, reported H. F. No. 42 with a substitute.

Mr. KIDDER, from Committee on Judiciary, reported S. F. No. 10, recommending his reference to Committee on Federal Relations.

SENATE BILL ON SECOND READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON THIRD READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON FOURTH READING.

By Mr. SMITH.—To change name of John Johnson to John J. Tyrell. To delegation from Chicago and Milwaukee, H. F. No. 42 with a substitute.

Mr. KIDDER, from Committee on Judiciary, reported S. F. No. 10, recommending his reference to Committee on Federal Relations.

SENATE BILL NO. 41—22 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON FIFTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON SIXTH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON SEVENTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON EIGHTH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON NINTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON TENTH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON ELEVENTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON TWELFTH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON THIRTEENTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON FOURTEENTH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON FIFTEENTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON SIXTEENTH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON SEVENTEENTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON EIGHTEENTH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON NINETEENTH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON TWENTIETH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON TWENTIETH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

SENATE BILL ON TWENTIETH READING.

Senate Bill No. 41—12 were read a second time. The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE BILL ON TWENTIETH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was taken from the table. To Committee on the Whole.

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SENATE BILL ON TWENTIETH READING.

On motion of Mr. WISWELL, H. F. No. 31 was

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 31, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office Adjoining the Bridge.

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Press:

P. McAll, Minneapolis.
W. O'Brien, St. Anthony.
W. C. Brown, Mendota.
H. F. Lillibridge, Montezuma.
J. M. Rosenthaler, St. Cloud.
John Thompson, St. Paul.
T. C. Thomas, Waukesha.
M. H. Thomas, Appleton.
W. A. Tracy, St. Paul.
M. Johnson, Stillwater.
H. J. Kunkle, Faribault.
D. H. Frost, Northfield.
W. H. Goss, Winona.
W. P. Stearns, Hastings.
L. E. Twichell & Co., Hastings.
Dr. A. H. Jones, Red Wing.
T. J. Duffey, Mendota.
C. McCrary, Prescott, Wisconsin.
Dr. J. C. Smith, Mendota.
W. J. Arnold, Wabasha.
T. J. Dickey, St. Paul.
C. H. Lucas, Waukesha.

TERMS.—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum, or 70¢ per month *in advance*.
“XI-WEEKLY PRESS”—\$5 per annum; \$2.25 to agents for 8 issues; \$1.50 for 4 issues; \$1.00 to 2 issues, to one address, \$0.50 each; ten days, \$1 each.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; two copies, \$1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.50 each; twenty or more, to one address, \$1.50 each.

Rules of Advertising.

IN THE DAILY PRESS.

One time—\$0.20 Square, Each addl. 10¢.

Three times—\$0.20 Each addl. 10¢.

Two weeks—\$0.20 Each addl. 10¢.

One month—\$0.20 Each addl. 10¢.

Two months—\$0.20 Each addl. 10¢.

Six months—\$0.20 Each addl. 10¢.

Twelve months—\$0.20 Each addl. 10¢.

1. First page advertisements, special and news notices, and advertisements following immediately after full matron on the first page, one-half additional.

Second page, and special place and double column advertisements, and advertisements with cuts, one-half additional.

Advertised merchandise at pleasure rates as in No. 1, and \$50 per annum additional for each advertisement, to be paid in advance. If paid in advance, charged on the books, 12 cents.

4. Local notices to cents per line for first insertion, and 20¢ per line for each additional line.

5. Notices in Daily and Weekly, one-half additional to the Daily rate.

6. Advertisements in Weekly alone, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50¢ per square for subsequent insertions, for any period within three months; over three months, one-half additional.

7. Legal and Government advertisements, 75 cents per square for the first insertion, and 50¢ per square for each additional insertion.

8. Attorneys' fees in legal advertisements are regarded as necessary for the cost of the service, unless there is a special agreement to charge the same to another party.

9. Newspaper in connection with advertising.

For the Saint Paul Press.

The State University.

I common, I presume, with my fellow citizens generally, I have read with much interest the official declarations of our public functionaries, and the newspaper articles upon this important subject. It is plain, seemingly, that no conceivable circumstances can justify the people of this, or any other State, in failing to apply gifts of this character, which they have conditionally accepted, to the precise purposes intended. So that, if any part is lost, it should be promptly restored, as an obligation, not merely to posterity, but also to our sense of justice and self-respect.

My chief object, however, in this communication, is to say that frequent inquiries as to the condition of the University, have resulted in but little, except the conviction that there rests upon the public mind, a belief that its affairs have been grossly mismanaged.

Now, if the people are willing to be taxed because of a conscientious desire to transmit their sacred trusts unimpeded to posterity, it does not follow that they will submit willingly, to peculation or incompetency, or that they will fail to bring to strict account, all who may be justly responsible. Every tax-payer, and friend of education will demand as preliminary to all other arrangements, that a detailed report of what has been done, and who has done it, written without fear or favor, shall be laid before the people. It is confidently believed that the intelligent Legislative Committee in charge of this subject, will not follow that pernicious example which slurs official misconduct, and thus leaves to their successors a work demanded alike by expediency and common honesty.

W. R. SMITH.

Minneapolis, Jan. 29, 1864.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War just authorized to be appointed, consists of Senators Wade and C. C. Condra of Michigan, and Harlan of Oregon, and Representatives Goode of Massachusetts, Julian of Illinois, and Odell of New York, and Mr. T. C. Missouri. This Committee, similar to the one here-to-fore in existence, the only difference being in the substitution of Messrs. Harlan and Lomax in the place of Mr. Andrew Johnson, and Covode. The old Committee was appointed in December, 1863, and closed its labors in 1863. The new one, in addition to the duties of the old, is to inquire into the war, is instructed to examine into all contracts and engagements with any department of the Government, and is authorized to sit down with the Comptroller, and a plenipotentiary, every facility is provided for a thorough investigation, including the sending for persons and papers.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana—one of the sixteen who voted against the patriotic resolutions of Mr. Green, Clay, of Kentucky, the other day, and an exhibition of personal valour in the course of the war, is marked that such a speech as Mr. Voorhees has just delivered did not rise high enough to catch a honest man's content. In his speech, Mr. Voorhees said, "No doubt the gentleman could say nothing but a further answer. There must be something more respectable than came from his slaving tongue."

The Hartford Courant says that Henry Cadwell, a recruiting agent in New Britain, Ct., was brutally murdered some days ago, while he was on a visit to the village. His skull was broken, and there were other marks of brutality. He had eight hundred dollars cash with him, which was found on his person. A pin was found in the snow, and in some stones, that showed that there had been a squall, and the two men had the attack. It was also evident from the traces that the murderer had broken away from his assailant after the first attack, and ran for some distance, when he was overtaken and overpowered. The police are at work to discover the guilty parties.

The Camden (New Jersey) Press nominates President Lincoln for re-election, with William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for Vice President.

G. Jones (Count Joannes) was convicted on Thursday last, Boston, of being a "common barrat," in other words, a promoter of strife and causeless litigation.

From the Atlantic Monthly for February.
THE LAST CHARGE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Now, men of the North! will you join in the For country, for freedom, for honor, for life. The giant grows blind in his fury and spite. One blow on his forehead will settle the fight!

Flash full in his eye the blue lightning of steel.
And stin him with cannon-bolts, peal upon peal.

Mount, troopers, and follow your game to its lair.

As the hound tracks the wolf and the beagle the hound!

Blow, trumpets, your summons, till sluggish ones!

Beat drums, till the roofs of the faint-hearted shake!

Yet, yet, ere the signet is stamped on the scroll,

These names may be traced on the blood-sprinkled roll!

Trust not the false herald that painted your shield;

True honor to-day must be sought on the field!

Her banner shows white with a blazon of red!

The life-drops of crimson for liberty shed!

The hour is at hand and the moment draws nigh!

The dog star of treason grows dim in the sky!

Shining with the battle-cloud, light of the morn,

Call back the bright hour when the Nation was born!

The rivers of peace through our valleys shall

As the shades of tyranny melt in the sun;

Smile, smite the broad parades from his throne;

His scepter once broken, the world is our own

THE SHADOW.

Was traveling towards evening on one of those great mors, covered with low ground and scattered stones of granite, common enough in Cornwall. The gorge was covered with snow, and the huge granite rocks that rose here and there, pushing their way out of the earth from the strata below, looked dazzling in the pale light. I was foot. "I had come to the world, and was weary. It was, then, a matter of great trouble to me when, after an hour's walking, I had covered that I had lost the track. It had never been more than a bridle-road, and it was easily choked up now with snow; it was easy to lose it. The inclement weather, so rare in Cornwall, had evidently deterred any traveler from choosing this shorter route, and the great black ridge lay now before my eyes in unbrown whiteness, unmarked by step or mark, or least."

In vain I turned to the right and left, seeking to recover the lost path, or at least to find some blessed footprint that should speak to me in accents clear as human voice of help and shelter. None met my view. If any wayfarer had truly and solid waste, the fast falling snow had hidden his steps with me, and I lost myself in the gloom; and yet to cross the stream, and I fell into a hole, and was lost. Who recovered himself, the shadow still stood over me like a sentinel; the same despair in the sharp lineaments, the strange appearance of his gray form.

Arose sick and numb with cold. I began to feel that if I could not soon reach some human habitation I should die, and, finding this, I resolved on flight; but when on turning my head, I saw it gliding on, without apparent movement, across the dark waste, I was afraid to meet it again. Then nervously I for the effort, I prudently and timidly approached it, and tried to grapple with its grisly form. I had no grasp, and it slipped from my hands, and I was left alone in the vast waste. Who recovered himself, the shadow still stood over me like a sentinel; the same despair in the sharp lineaments, the strange appearance of his gray form.

I stood still in despair and gazed around As far as I could see stretched one wide waste of snow, dotted here and there by the rugged granite that arose in bold masses from the earth. The snow fell thickly, blinding me as I looked; but I fainted in the dim distance I could define their way.

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THE CITY.

THE LATE FIRE—THE SUFFERERS AND THEIR INSURANCE.—The figures we gave yesterday morning as to the loss were as nearly correct as could be made at the late hour they were collected. The total loss will foot up about \$7,000.

Mr. Cahill's stock of books was damaged by removal about \$1,000. Insured in Phoenix for \$1,000.

Mr. Andrews, the barler, has a policy for \$300 on his furniture and fixtures, in the "Etna." They were but little injured, and he will be at work again in a few days.

Dr. Albert, up stairs, had an insurance of \$800 on his library, drags and instruments. The loss and damages will fully equal that sum.

Mr. Heiman, had a policy for \$1,000 on his building, and \$1,000 on his stock. This will make him square again.

Mr. Vitt had an insurance of about \$1,000 in the Piscataqua Company, on his stock and fixtures. His loss will be about \$2,000. He has rented a new stand, and will shortly be ready to meet his friends, who sympathize with him in his misfortunes.

The "One House" building was about \$1,000. Insured for \$100 in the Phoenix. The building occupied by Andrews and Dr. Albert was damaged to the extent of about \$200. It will soon be repaired as good as new.

For the St. Paul Press.

THE FIREMEN'S BALL.—Having read "Firemen's" communication in your paper of the 25th inst., I would like to add testimony to what he has stated in regard to the Association of Firemen, and more particularly in New York. The Fire Department Association of New York is one of the best institutions in the world, and there are no poor better cared for, than those who are recipients of its charities. I had heard much talking about the Firemen's Ball, and supposed it to be a mere frolic, and would have continued in that belief if I had not seen the above mentioned communication. I hope your good citizens of St. Paul will patronize the ball, not only by purchasing tickets, but attending and enjoying the festivities. Since my sojourn with you I have been present at several fires, (being an old habit of mine). I have seen your firemen and their conduct at fires, and must say that St. Paul ought to be proud of them. My only objection in writing this is to give what I believe to be a good cause. I have served several years as a fireman in New York, and will be present at the ball, my health permitting.

Yours, etc., INVALIABLE FIREMAN,
ST. PAUL, Jan. 28, 1864.

FROM THE FIRST REGIMENT.—Several officers and privates of the First Minnesota Regiment arrived in the city on Friday night, and are stopping at the International. They are detailed to recruit for the regiment, and are as follows:

Major W. Downie, 1st Lt. Red Wing.

Sergeant Major Davis.

Sergeant Farwell, Co. A.

Orderly Sergeant E. J. Parker, of Minne-

apolis.

Sergeant Hedges, of Co. D.

Corporal O'Brien, Co. E.

Corporal Thomas H. Preissell, of Co. C.

The latter named veteran was one of the

FIRE employees at the time of his enlistment, and has been through all the battles of the Regiment excepting two or three.

These officers report that the glorious First

is encamped at a point about 6 miles from Culpeper, in comfortable quarters.

There are about 224 men in the Regiment, and all are in good health and spirits.

THE HOMICIDE.—William Nevins, the old man who was found in his wagon mortally wounded on Friday evening near his house, three miles beyond the Fort, died yesterday morning. He never recovered his senses in the meantime, and no clue to the cause of his wounds has been obtained. That he was murdered there can be no doubt. The wound was in his forehead, and was made with a sharp weapon—a knife or axe—with such force as to cut through the leather vizor of his cap and fracture his skull. The anathema of Hennepin county should investigate the matter at once, as there can be no doubt of foul play.

STEAMBOATMAN'S LETTERS AT SAINT LOUIS.—There is now in the Commission House and Steamboat Agency of Barton, Able & Co., St. Louis, a "Boatman's Letter Box," authorized by the Postmaster of St. Louis. It will prove a great benefit to that numerous class—the boatmen. Hereofore many of them have been unable to find their letters for months, or have lost them altogether. Hereafter they will find their letters in the above office, corner of Washington and Pine streets.

TO THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The following very handsome note last Friday received from the Right Reverend Bishop Grace. Take great pleasure in communicating to you for the knowledge that your efforts are appreciated cannot fail to make you still more zealous in the discharge of your duties.

JOHN C. A. PICKETT,
Chief Engineer.

St. Paul, Jan. 30, 1864.

CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPT.

Sir.—You will please express to me the names of the Fire Department, and their reliable acknowledgements for the services rendered last evening in preventing the destruction of property. The energy and skill displayed by them on that occasion cannot be too highly recommended. Very respectfully yours,

THOMAS L. GRACE,
Bishop of St. Paul.

There will be a special meeting of Mine-ha-ha Engine Company on Monday evening, 1st inst., to attend to the business of the regular monthly meeting. By order of Foreman,

M. H. MILLIS,
Secretary.

ST. ANTHONY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching to-day at 10 1/2 A.M. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 12 o'clock. Preaching may be expected every evening this week except Monday. All interested in the progress of the Baptist Church are earnestly requested to attend.

R. M. S. PEASE, Pastor.

JANUARY 31, 1864.

DONATION VISIT TO A PASTOR.—The Congregation of the Rev. W. H. Morgan, of Northfield made a donation visit to him at his residence last Thursday evening, and presented him with \$200 in cash. The Pastor desires to return his thanks to them through the PRESS.

A JOURNAL OF SIBLEY'S INDIAN EXPEDITION, Printed and Published by G. A. M. Daniels, a Soldier in Company "H," 6th Regiment. For Sale at B. D. Merrill's, Price 25 cents.

"This work is not intended for a complete report of what every detail thereon the author of the Expedition; neither is it a complete history of any part of it. Yet it is sufficient minutely to give all the details which any soldier will wish to remember, and convey to all who were not on the Expedition, more of its results than could be obtained from any other source. The Author has omitted nearly all that which criticised the action of the authorities, during the campaign, but the reader will clearly see what his opinion is of the management and results of the Expedition, which opinion he ventures is the universal sentiment of soldiers, if not of all the State. The Journal is presented to the public, just as written, taking the soldier along as the soldier went, one day in advance, another in the rear—on the advance or retreat, until it shall show the whole workings of the Expedition, well, and better even, than can be by any one else. It is a valuable reference book for soldiers who were on the Expedition, and their friends, and it serves to remind the soldier of each place and event, on the weary march across the plains of Minnesota and Dakota, a march not often equaled in the history of campaigns, its purpose will be accomplished."—Extract from Preface.

THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.—We refer our citizens who have sons whom they wish to educate at home in high school and collegiate studies, to the notice of the opening of the new term of Rev. J. E. Dixon's Classical Institute in another column. We cannot speak too highly of his ability as a teacher. His success here is an evidence of it. He has now about two dozen young men and youths in his Institute, and is prepared to receive a few more. Those who prefer to educate their sons at home to sending them abroad—a step always fraught with danger—should place them under Prof. Dixon's care.

AT COST.—By reference to the advertisement of L. C. Bart, you will notice that he is offering his entire stock of Blankets, Hoods, Sontags, and Nubias at cost. This is a grand opportunity for those wishing to get a good pair of blankets at very low prices, for we are positive that he is selling the above articles at cost, to make ready for spring business. Call and see them.

THE STEREOPICTURE, last night, was more unusually interesting. In addition to the fine views of statuary, foreign scenes, &c., Mr. Eggleston has got a fine collection of Minnesota scenes, especially of the State. These alone are worth the price of admission.

He now announces a novel feature—the faces of distinguished men of the State. He gives another exhibition on Tuesday night, which will probably be the last for some time.

OFFICERS OF THE LACROSSE & ST. PAUL PACKET CO.—At the Annual Election for officers on Tuesday in LaCrosse, the Stockholders of the company re-elected the officers of the year, as follows:

President—W. F. Davidson.

Secretary—G. T. Whitley.

Treasurer—Wm. H. Russel.

Genl. Agent—Wm. H. Russel.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL OF FIRES.—Mr. Howard, one of the leading traders among the Chippewas, arrived in town yesterday with a large lot of furs—valued at seven thousand dollars. The stock is composed of mink and otter principally. Mr. H. reports everything peaceful and quiet among the Chiffs.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

NUMBER 27.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY JAN. 2.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents Indications of what they will not find elsewhere.

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

We have been informed that the following call was circulated yesterday and signed by many of the members:

CERTAIN resolutions recommended by the nomination of President Lincoln, have been introduced in the Senate; and WISCONSIN, it is deemed advisable for the friends of the Union to act in concert; the following call ends.

We, the undersigned, members of the Sixth Legislature of Minnesota, would call an Extra-Session of the Legislature, to be held in St. Paul, in opposition to the Democratic ticket, to meet in caucus at the Hall of Representatives, Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st, half past seven o'clock, to consider these resolutions, and also any other matters which may properly come before the meeting.

We give publicity to the above call in order that all those who have been elected by the organization, which supports the National Administration without an if' or a but, may be duly informed of the same.

We hope every member embraced in the above call will be present at this caucus, and trust that harmony and wisdom will guide them in their deliberations. The resolutions referred to will be found in our report of the proceedings of the Senate.

200,000 MORE.

All loyal men will welcome the call for two hundred thousand more, which reaches us this morning. They will accept it as a pledge that with the coming spring our armies will strike a death blow to the rebellion.

Amed treason is gathering itself for one last desperate struggle, and when this is successfully met it will soon be in its dying throes. With such an army as the coming draft will provide, the country will have a right to expect that it will not only successfully meet attack, but will overwhelm and completely crush the traitors in arms.

Three years of war finds the rebellion in existence, which it was popularly supposed would be crushed in three months. Its condition is dilapidated but it still survives, and any movement calculated to cut short its life is hailed with pleasure.

Twenty-six days remain during which volunteers will be received. Minnesota's proportion of the new call will be about two thousand, which added to what the State will lack after receiving credit for the veteran volunteers, will leave about thirty-eight hundred to be drafted on the 10th day of March, unless previously raised by volunteering. Let every town and county do what it can for the good work. Very few towns that were exempt under the three hundred thousand call of October have a sufficient excess to clear them under the new levy, so that all have an imperative duty to perform. Our forces still have a stupendous task to perform and if we expect great achievements we must furnish the material with which to strike the blow.

The name of W. M. Kimball, of Minnesota, has been sent to the Senate for confirmation as Assistant Quartermaster. To be Commissary of Subsistence, rank the name of M. C. Crosswell, Minn., has been sent in.

SENATOR NICOLS introduced bills yesterday authorizing the city of St. Paul to issue bonds for aiding in constructing a railroad bridge across the Mississippi and for the purchase of depot grounds.

SENATOR WILKINSON has our thanks for copies of the Congressional Gibe and other valuable public documents.

A Spanish girl, living near Alcalá, recently murdered her lover, and now knows what to do with his body. She has no place to lay him in jail awaiting sentence on only convictions—assault and battery, keeping a disorderly house, adultery, and forgery. He tried to commit suicide by opening a vein in his arm, but did not succeed in his purpose.

Transportation for Recruits.

Provost Marshal's Office,
Second District Minnesota,
St. Paul, Jan. 26, 1864.

Editors of the St. Paul Press: For the benefit of those who may wish to enlist in any of the old organizations, we have made with Messrs. Burhank & Co. to furnish transportation to these Headquarters for all who are presented to any of their agents, y the authorized recruiting agents.

The Recruiting Agents in the various counties are requested to notice of the above arrangement, and forward those who may desire to enlist as fast as possible. They will furnish to Messrs. Burhank & Co. a list of the names and residence of each recruit, and forward a duplicate of the same to this office.

GEORGE H. KEITH,
Captain and Provost Marshal,

2d Dist. Minn.

HARPER FOR FEBRUARY.—Davenport has Harper for February—a very interesting number. The historical article is "Simon Kenton," profusely illustrated. "Monomo," with engravings, is a spicy paper, and several short tales and romances go to make up a very entertaining number. Harper is the best magazine for the general reader ever published. Every department is fully sustained.

SMALL POX AT THE FORT.—A case of small pox was discovered in the hospital at the fort yesterday. The patient will be removed to-day to a building remote from the fort. There is no occasion for alarm, but it will be well for people to be cautious about visiting there for a few days.

THE DRAFT

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1864.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock at the usual hour, with prayer by the Chaplain. Roll called and Journal read and approved.

ENDORSING ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Senator NICOLIS offered the following resolution, which were ordered to stand over and be printed:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota,

That we have great confidence in the sterling patriotism, the incorruptible integrity, and statesmanlike qualities of Abraham Lincoln. That from him we have received the purpose to restore the flag of our country to every portion of our land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and that we have recognized in him the true representative of the United States.

Resolved, That the Administration, generally, deserves it, has the hearty approval of this Legislature.

Resolved, That as slavery is the greatest obstacle to the restoration of peace, and the root cause of all our difficulties, we will sustain him in his manly policy as the safe and sole course by which, if persevered in, the cause of freedom will be secured.

Resolved, That his determination to adhere rigidly to his principles, we believe, is the basis of his success, and that his future peace and prosperity, that there should be no change in his policy, will be secured.

Resolved, That this policy is fully carried out, and until over every foot of territory where her proud banner flies, we will sustain him in his efforts to every individual however humble, entitled to its protection, the invincible shield of freedom.

Resolved, That the following resolution, introduced by Senator NICOLIS, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

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Dry Goods.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

Are now costing an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS,

from

Late Cash Sales in New York!

Consisting in part of

MUSLIN DE LAINES,

WOOL PLAIDS,

LAUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPREE'S CLOTHES,

FRENCH REPS,

PARIS SILK STRIPES,

PARAMATTAS,

Alpacas, Mohairs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

LADIES LONG AND SQUARE

SHAWLS,

In every variety.

Cloakings, Balmoral Skirts,

Kid Padded Hoop Skirts,

Hoods, Scarfs, Sontags.

HOSIERY,

Consisting of English and German Cotton, Wool

and Worsted Hoses.

LADIES & CHILDREN'S BALMORAL HOSE.

White and mixed

WRAPPERS & DRAWERS

CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

White, red and mixed

FLANNELS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Tickings,

Denims, Blankets.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS who purchase

FOR CASH,

Should examine our stock before purchasing.

We will not be undersold in this market.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

ST. PAUL, MIN.

Sept. 1st.

Burbank's Column.

1864. 1864. 1864.

Winter Arrangement.

MINNESOTA STAGE COMPANY.

PASSENGER LINE.

The roads are well stocked with first class

horses, Concord Coaches, with careful and experienced drivers, at the lowest cost of compensation.

SPECIAL FEATURES ON DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Hastings, Red Wing, Lake City, Rosedale, Winona, and La Crosse.

W. G. C. BURBANK & CO.

For Stillwater—Duluth, St. Paul, Lawrence, Bell's Prairie, Hudson, Le Sueur, Ottawa, Traverse City, Sioux, St. Peter and Mankato—Daily at 4 o'clock.

For Rosemount, Castle Rock, Northfield, Cannon City, Faribault, Mendota, Winona, for Wilton, Owatonna, Mendota, Winona, and Mankato.

Also for Rice Lake, Chippewa Falls, and Winona—Daily at 4 o'clock.

For Indigo, Anoka, Orono, Orinda, Morris, Gervais, St. Augustus and St. Cloud—Daily, at 7 A.M.

For Sauk Rapids, Brainerd, Fort Ripley and Gov. Dodge, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Little Canada, Columbus, Sunrice City, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock.

For further particulars inquire at the General Office on Third Street, Daily at 4 o'clock.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

Proprietors

2nd fl.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibuses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the

SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Passenger and baggage will be called for in an hour to order left at the station, International, or at the office.

J. C. BURBANK & CO.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH

Fast Freight Line.

OWNED AND MANAGED BY

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

All overcharges settled by J. C. & H. C. Bur-

bank & Co., A. C. & H. C. Burbank & Co., Boston office, 69 Washington street, Mar 25th.

20 BBL. STUDIOS BEST HON-

TAN by Symonds article, fortable to 100

150 BOXES W. R. CHEESE; A

prime article, to low figures, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

A LARGE STOCK OF CIGARS,

which we offer at prices that will insure

quick sales, at 10c per box.

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

125 PACKAGES ASSORTED

FRUITS, consisting of Plums, Prunes,

Currants and Astron, all new crop, for sale at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

YOU WILL FIND ONE OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF GROCERIES

in West, at the office of J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

300 WHOLE, HALF AND QUAR-

TER BOXES BALSAMS, crop of 1863,

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

100 BARRELS CIDER,

Just received on consignment and for sale low,

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

420 BOXES ASSORTED TO-

bacco, comprising all the favorite

brands, at

J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.'

Legal Notices.

Hardware.

NOTICE.

To Benjamin F. Irvine, John R. Irving, Lorenzo

the city of St. Paul, Henry M. Rice, Henry F. Wal-

lott, Charles E. Ritzenhouse, Alexander Wilkin, John

L. Stryker, Mary Edwards Stryker, Jonathan

T. Lovewell, Zephaniah B. Smith, Edward Z. Wick,

Charles May, Alexander Ramsey, Charles Mer-

ry, Abram Hart, George C. Lee, John C. M-

urray, Charles E. Ritzenhouse, Samuel Peterson, John

T. Dunn, Oliver P. Wright, Samuel Peterson, Jonathan

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T. Dunn

The State Board of Agriculture.

FIFTH ANNUAL SESSION—FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS—IT ENDORSES THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE—CALLS ON THE LEGISLATURE FOR BETTER PROTECTION OF SHEEP BY INCREASING TAX ON DOGS.

State Aid to County Societies Asked for—The Tariff on Wool Discussed.

FIRST DAY.
The Agricultural Society of the State of Minnesota met yesterday, being its Fifth Annual Session, in the Supreme Court Room at the Capitol, and was called to order by the President, Wm. L. Ames, Esq., of Ramsey. The roll was called, and the following officers found present:

President—Wm. L. Ames, of Ramsey; Secretary—Charles H. Clark, of Minneapolis; Treasurer—J. W. Sibley, of Ramsey; Executive Committee—W. L. Wilson, of Ramsey; Isaac Lincoln, of Scott; W. R. Smith, of Hennepin.

A quorum, or representation from five county Societies, was found to be present.

The Chair appointed Edward Murphy, of Hennepin; Henry Hill, of McLeod, and W. L. Wilson, of Ramsey, as a Committee on Credentials.

The Committee reported the following gentlemen entitled to seats:

Anoka—H. F. Blodgett, Jared Benson, E. T. Alling.

Hennepin—J. P. Plummer, W. W. Woodward, Edward Murphy.

McLeod—Henry Hill.

Ramsey—F. P. Farber, J. F. William, H. J. Brainerd.

Wright—Wm. Sleight and Hayford.

Stearns—W. T. Right and R. M. Richardson.

Fillmore—R. Whitmore, A. Hunt.

Nicole—Wm. Hinckley, S. Coffin.

Le Sueur—L. C. Johnson, R. Butters.

Orton—C. J. P. Morrison, V. Daniels.

Mower—H. D. Spengler.

Washington—R. H. Bennett, J. H. Soule.

Chisago—John Parson.

Scott—Isaac Lincoln, II.

ADMISSION TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The act of the Legislature organizing the State Board of Agriculture, and the constitution of the same, was then read by the Secretary. After a lengthy debate as to the policy of admitting persons as members who have not been regularly elected as delegates from any county society, Mr. Wilson, of Ramsey, offered an amendment to the constitution, which was adopted, admitting two persons as members from each county, not otherwise represented, preference to be given to members of the county societies.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The society, being now fully organized and ready to proceed to business, Mr. Williams, of Ramsey County, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States did, its session in 1852, create a Bureau or Department of Agriculture for the protection of the material wealth and resources of the country—and whereas, it is now proposed in one-quarter to abolish the said Bureau.

Resolved, by the Agricultural Society of the State of Minnesota (representing the farming interests and the leading popular parties of the State), that we, the people of Minnesota, against the abolition of the Agricultural Bureau, which is now getting into a state of inefficiency and uselessness, do, in its able leaders, stand New England, and whose value, under good management, prove of inestimable value to the farmers of the United States, a class who numbered at the census of 1850, twelve millions of the nation's population.

That we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose any act looking towards doing away with the Agricultural Bureau, and to adopt any act which may be introduced in Congress for rendering that Bureau more efficient and valuable, particularly the restoring to it of franchises.

THE PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

W. R. Smith, of Hennepin, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with applause:

Whereas, it has been conclusively shown, that the shepherds of Minnesota are peculiarly adapted to sheep-husbandry, and that this consideration, strengthened by our great distance from the seaboard markets, will render the removal of the Agricultural Bureau, if not a controlling object with Agriculturalists. Therefore,

Resolved, that it appears to us an evident duty of the Legislature to foster this most important branch of industry by every possible means, and to allow no encumbrance which may directly or indirectly impede its growth and its growth.

2. Resolved, That the experience of our forefathers here, goes far to sustain the opinion found in other States, that the best way to develop the sheep upon the seacoast of winter, or the "dew" of summer, or upon any circumstances likely to occur, so as to most improve the wool, is to shear them.

3. Resolved, That if any amendment to our present Dog Law is contemplated, we trust it may be in the interest of the public, and by adequate penalties, to prohibit the full performance of all its obligations.

STATE ADD TO AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Smith of Hennepin, also offered for the consideration of the Society a memorial to the Legislature, passed by the Hennepin County Society, asking for State Aid to county Societies. It prays the Legislature to—

Pass such enactments, as shall enable the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in existence, or which may be established hereafter, in the State, to receive the aid of the Legislature, that it should be your pleasure to grant annually to each society a sum equal to that which such society should raise, the whole to be expended in aid for the promotion of the legitimate objects, it would greatly promote the prosperity of the State, and return four fold to its Treasury.

The memorial was taken up and passed as the voice and prayer of the State Society on the subject.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

R. H. Bennett, of Washington, offered for the consideration of the Society a memorial to Congress, asking for a change in the tariff on wool, so as to favor wool raisers as well as wool manufacturers. Mr. Bennett made a few remarks, illustrating by example the great injustice of the present tariff on wool against the grower, in favor of the Manufacturer. The memorial was laid over until to-day.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion, the election of officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-day.

The Society then adjourned, to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

MINNEAPOLIS ATHENAEUM.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Association will be held this evening at their Library Rooms, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business.

DAVID J. BELL,
Secretary.

The City Council meets this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Important business will come up.

THE CITY.

MADAME VARIAN AND MR. HOFFMAN.—These artists, who are such favorites with our citizens, are giving successful concerts in the city of New York. We clip the following from the daily *Post*:

Madame Varian's concert at Niblo's Saloon last night was one of those pleasant successes which vary the dull monotony of concert going. The artiste was apparently enough to nearly double the length of the performance by *encoring* almost every piece in the program, and the style in which she sang was very creditable, passing the audience. Madame Varian has already obtained a most favorable reputation in the provinces, and on the occasions of her first-class concert singer. With a sweet voice, trained in the best Italian school, and a fair gait, she has soon attracted the ladies, with a rare grace of manner, without any of the coquetry which is so much to be deplored. Star, Antler's "Lauching Song," and in response to *curzoes*, the family of Rye, "Anne Laurie," "Connie" (the "Emigrant Girl"), "The Edmunt," "Trotter," "The Volunteer," "Aah! Come back," and her "Anne Laurie" is something to remember as well as listen to.

The concert was otherwise most enjoyable.

Edward Hoffman, the pianist, played Gottschall's fairy-like music with exquisite delicacy; Mr. Apres, played the violin admirably; and Mr. Simpson sang in his usual pleasant style, a ballad and an operatic selection, both being part of a duet from "Robert Devereux."

JUVENILE DEPARTMENT—INCREASE OF CRIME AMONG BOYS.—Yesterday three boys named Jimmy Stokes, Thomas Flanagan, and John Carroll, were arrested by the police on charge of stealing a box from the baker wagon of Wm. Ramsden on Westown street. They were tried before Justice Gibbs and sentenced to imprisonment for two weeks in the county jail.

All of these boys are of tender age, the oldest not being more than 14, but are hardened in crime. Jimmy Stokes, who is a son ex-convict, Stokes of the Second Ward, is not only a thief, but a confirmed drunkard, though only twelve years of age. He was brought up in the Station House the other night, heavily drunk! Some of the Mission Societies could have a promising field among these heathen—a kind of Arabia at home.

Thomas Flanagan's father is private in Hatch's Battalion, and his mother is dead, which is some excuse for his bad conduct. John Carroll is a Hastings chap—run off from home probably. The two have been sleeping in a barn, and living mostly like on the *camp*.

In the case of Stokes, and all similar cases, it is a pity that the father of the culprit cannot be held responsible and punished for the crime for having allowed his boy to grow up in such habits, setting him the example, may be, or at least taking no pains to raise him like a civilized being. Crime among boys is fearfully on the increase in our city, and calls for some means for its check. We need a House of Correction badly. To see young boys to judgment is no proper punishment for them.

THE STEREOFIXON ONE MORE NIGHT.

Mr. Eggleston proposes to give one more exhibition this evening at Ingerson's Hall. The splendid landscapes in Egypt, Italy, Germany, France, England, Scotland, and America are now too well known to need explanation. So also are the exquisite pieces of statuary, *Night, Morning, Sunshine, and Innocence*, the *Varia*, the Birth of the *Twins*, and the *Rest*. But everybody should go and take one more look at the large collection of Minnesota scenery. Go by all means and see the St. Paul bridge, "The Road through the Woods," "The old Pioneer and his family," "Chicago Street, St. Paul," the four views of Minne-ha-ha, winter and summer, and other Minnesota scenes too numerous to mention. Several of these are finely reproduced. Price 25 cents; children 15 cents.

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THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

NUMBER 28.

VOLUME IV.

The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY JAN. 3.

The Saint Paul Press has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

THE REPUBLICAN-UNION CALL.

The members of the Legislature engaged in the call announced yesterday, met at the Hall of the House last evening. The attendance was full, and a lively interest was manifested throughout the whole proceedings.

Senator OTTAWA was chosen Chairman, and Representative Butler was appointed Secretary.

The resolutions approving the present policy of the national administration and recommending the re-nomination of President Lincoln as introduced in the Senate by Senator Neals, on the 1st inst., were brought up, and after a very friendly and interesting debate were adopted with some slight amendments.

The following is a copy of the resolutions as adopted:

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota,

That we have great confidence in the sterling qualities of the Laramie integrity and abiding sense of duty of Abraham Lincoln. That from the day he commenced his labors in the Executive chair, to the present time, we have been gratified to see every post and fortress from which it has been tenanted by traitorous hands, we have never seen a more glorious example of the Union sentiment of the nation.

Resolved, That the Administration, generally, deserves the hearty endorsement of this Legislature and the people of Minnesota.

Resolved, That we sincerely trust the restoration of our glorious Union, and the restoration of our great country to its former condition, will be speedily had of this great national cause, and have no doubt that the result will be a glorious victory for us. We believe it of great importance to the welfare of the country, and to its safety, that we should have a strong and efficient government.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the most prompt and feasible plan

for the re-establishing of a loyal government in the rebellious States, and that we fervently hope that the Southern Slaveholders will speedily restore them to their proper position in the Union.

For these reasons, we recommend Abraham Lincoln to the people of Minnesota and the country, for protection while he is president, with a much ability.

After the adoption of the above resolu-

tions, Representative Fitz of Ramsey, moved "that a committee of five be ap-

pointed by the Chairman to arrange for a caucous to be held in the Hall of the House on Thursday evening next at 7 1/2 o'clock for the purpose of nominating a State Printer, Surveyors General of Logs and Lumber for the different districts; also, candidates for the Board of Regents for the State University, and the Normal School Board; and that all the members of this Legislature who approve the sentiments of the resolutions in regard to national affairs adopted by this caucus, and none other, be invited to attend and participate in the proceeding in said caucus."

This resolution was adopted by an over-

whelming majority. Messrs. Warner and Daniels, of the Senate, and Messrs. Gibbs, Butler and Moulton, of the House, were appointed by the Chair in pursuance of Mr. Fitz's resolution.

Several eloquent speeches were de-

livered, which we cannot notice in this issue from the lateness of the hour at which the caucuses adjourned.

Honors to Gen. Grant.

The following is Gen. Grant's reply to the citizens of St. Louis, who tendered him a complimentary dinner:

Col. O'Fallon, Hon. John H. W., and others of St. Louis;

St. Louis, Mo., January 27, 1864.—*gentlemen,*—Your highly complimentary invitation to meet old acquaintances and make new ones at a dinner to be given by citizens of St. Louis, is received.

I state that I have only visited St. Louis, on this occasion to see my sick child. However, that he has no personal enemies of his own, and remained unscathed by danger by his physician, I accept the invitation. My stay in the city will be short—probably not beyond two weeks. Any other day of my stay here, and any place selected by the citizens of St. Louis, it will be agreeable for me to attend them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,

Major-General U. S. A.

The dinner was given Friday evening.

Miscellany & Commercial.

MONETARY.

(By Telegraph.)
New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2-1 P.M.

GOLD 5%.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, FEB. 2-6 P.M.

Money suddenly easier 5% per cent. Sterling

dull 1 1/2.

Gold dollar-opening at 57 1/2, declining to 57 1/4,

and closing at 57 1/4.

Government stocks quiet. U. S. 6% 1/2 year cou-

pons, 97.

COMMERCIAL.

(By Telegraph.)
New York Market.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 2-1 P.M.

Your steamer.
Wharf firmer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, FEB. 2-6 P.M.

Four more active and 5 1/2 cents better on shipping

brands, particularly for State; \$6,905 15 for extra State, chiefly at \$7 00; and \$7,357 50 for extra round hoop'd oats—closing very firm.

GRAN—Wheat is held 10cts higher, which

exch 1 1/2 on Milwaukee club; \$1,921 60 for winter red

western; \$1,708 73 for amber Michigan. Corn

flour opened earlier, but under the in-

creased demand closed more firmly at \$7 50 for western.

Pork more active and without decided change;

dealing 5cts lower—2¢ for western, with some

in very poor condition at \$3 50.

The Good News from Pembina.

Fuller Details of the Capture of Little Six and Medicine Bottle.

THE RESULTS LIKELY TO ensue.

The following letter from our special correspondent at Pembina gives a full and reliable account of the manner in which the Sioux chiefs were entrapped and brought over the line:

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

Dear Press.—Let me tell you quick that two of the principal leaders of the Sioux savages have been captured, and were brought to Major Hatch yesterday, at 12 o'clock. Little Six and Medicine Bottle, the chiefs of the murderers and ravishers of our daughters, wives and sisters, are now chained up and under the close custody of Major Hatch.

Two much praise cannot be given to Hatch's Battalion. They have already accomplished a great deal considering the difficulties they have labored under; while, too, they are prosecuting an immense labor in holding up quarters that are nearly completed, notwithstanding the scarcity of materials. They will accomplish still more.

The Sioux are a fierce, hardy race, and together with the other frontier citizens, that no better man could have been selected than Major Hatch, will, no doubt, be realized. He is the right man in the right place. With his good and efficient officers and brave soldiers, had he received what he was promised, he would have been a credit to the service and a source of great pride to the nation.

The resolution of Mr. DOOLITTLE requested

the appearance of some friends in the settlement, whose names he was not able to mention. Little Six was seated in Mr. McKenzie's house, and stayed there all day Sunday, the 17th. Then Mr. McKenzie went to work with whisky, laudanum and chloroform, and succeeded in getting them drunk and asleep. Aided by Mr. Gyre, he then procured the assistance of some friends in the settlement, who were a cold at Marion.

Mr. REED Biddle, elected to represent them, came to Major Hatch yesterday, at 12 o'clock, m., making a march of over 65 miles in 12 hours.

Mr. Gyre is a French Canadian, aged 22 years, from Contre Cour, Quebec, Canada. Now, you come to the point of my article, the Government, judicious, generous and liberal Government, comes forward and shows her hands to these two men, who have exposed their lives and destroyed a lucrative business for the purpose of accomplishing justice between now and spring. The hopes and confidence I had, together with the other frontier citizens, that no better man could have been selected than Major Hatch, will, no doubt, be realized. He is the right man in the right place. With his good and efficient officers and brave soldiers, had he received what he was promised, he would have been a credit to the service and a source of great pride to the nation.

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The particulars of the taking of these two red devils, I have one from one of the captives' own lips, and they are as follows:

On Christmas day, Lieutenant Cochran went to Mr. Mckenzie's, formerly of Hutchison, Minnesota, with a letter of introduction from his old friend, Lieutenant Ensign, and employed him to use his best endeavors to secure the surrender of the Sioux murderers.

From that time on, Mr. Mckenzie has given him no rest day or night, in order to accomplish the desired end. He was assisted by several persons in whom he could place confidence, but whose names he is not permitted to be.

On the 14th day of January Captain — (whose name I am not at liberty to give) sent word to Mr. Mckenzie's house to the effect that he desired to see him. On his arrival at Enderling's, the apartment he chose, he found some Sioux who desired to deliver themselves up as prisoners of war. They were a party who had concluded to surrender, several weeks ago, but on their way to the Sioux camp, had been overtaken and captured by Hephzibah Campbell, who advised them to not to surrender. They, however, agreed to deliver themselves up on condition that Mr. Mckenzie should accompany them with trains to carry their children, also a supply of provisions sufficient for the trip; to which the Captain agreed.

While thus counselling, Campbell came

and took the liberty of addressing himself first to the Captain and next to the Sioux, but the Sioux concluded any talk until they could send word to their chief.

Mr. Onisine Gyre to Intercede for them, Gyre was soon on hand and after the council was over, Campbell took the Captain into a room and had a private conversation with him. What took place there Mr. Mckenzie cannot tell. When they came out Mr. Mckenzie informed that Campbell would go with him to escort the Indians to the Sioux camp.

Knowing the deceitful and treacherous character of Campbell, Mr. Mckenzie said that he wanted also Mr. Gyre, and that himself and Gyre had better be armed to the teeth, to which the Captain readily assented.

The arrangement was to start the next morning.

On the next day two friendly Sioux arrived from Pembina with a letter from Major Hatch remonstrating against receiving more prisoners unless the nine principal murderers of Little Six's band were also given up.

The Captain suggested that Mr. Mckenzie should take these two friendly Indians and go to see Little Six and the other Sioux Chiefs, four in number, who had been about twenty-two miles west of Fort Garry, on the Assiniboin River. He told the Captain that he must have his friend Gyre to accompany him, as he was the only man that could be of any service to him. The Captain then left to the north to McKenzie's own judgment, and said if he wanted Gyre he would bring him to go with him and would recompense him somehow.

On the night of the 15th inst., Mckenzie and his true and devoted friend, Mr. Gyre, started for the Sioux camp. The road was very long, consequently they had ample opportunity of exchanging thoughts and laying plans for the accomplishment of their mission. Saturday, the 16th, they arrived at the Sioux camp. Four Sioux Chiefs and about fifty of their leading men were called together at Mr. Lane's trading post, to hold a conference.

Mr. Mckenzie then and there used all the eloquence and ability he is possessed of in order to induce them to surrender and make peace, Gyre acting as interpreter, but failing to do so. Some of them might have been induced to surrender had it not been for Little Six and Medicine Bottle, who were determined never to surrender. The following are the words then uttered by Little Six:

"All the Sioux that wanted to shake hands with the Yankees, the Yankees now have; we will never make peace with them. They are all liars and this letter (the Major's letter) you now have was written by one of them. Do you think I will believe it? And you are a very little man to talk to a great chief like me. When I want to say anything I say it and when I do anything I do it. Nobody can stop me."

Mckenzie then replied: "You have been acquainted with Fortress Monroe.

The Lake Erie wine crop is over

two hundred thousand gallons.

In Richmond the simple operation

of shaving costs from fifty cents to a dollar.

The traitors in Ohio are raising ten

cent subscriptions to pay Vallandigham's board bill in Canada.

McKenzie then replied: "You have been

acquainted with me for a long time. You

know I have always been kind to you. Will you come and pay me a visit?"

To the last proposition they consented.

They, Little Six and Medicine Bottle

came down with Messrs. Mckenzie and Gyre.

They went to Mr. Mckenzie's house, and stayed there all day Sunday, the 17th. Then Mr. Mckenzie went to work with whisky, laudanum and chloroform, and succeeded in getting them drunk and asleep. Aided by Mr. Gyre, he then procured the assistance of some friends in the settlement, whose names he was not able to mention. Little Six was seated in Mr. Mckenzie's house, and stayed there all day Sunday, the 17th. Then Mr. Mckenzie went to work with whisky, laudanum and chloroform, and succeeded in getting them drunk and asleep. Aided by Mr. Gyre, he then procured the assistance of some friends in the settlement, whose names he was not able to mention. Little Six was seated in Mr. Mckenzie's house, and stayed there all day Sunday, the 17th. Then Mr. Mckenzie went to work with whisky, laudanum and chloroform, and succeeded in getting them drunk and asleep. Aided by Mr. Gyre, he then procured the assistance of some friends in the settlement, whose names he was not able to mention. 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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1864.

THE CITY.
State Agricultural Society.

Fifth Annual Session

Election of Officers—A Temporary Debate—The Tariff on Wool—White Willow Hedge—A State Bureau of Emigration and Statistics—Foot Rot Among Sheep—Speech by the President.

SECOND DAY.

The Board met at 9 o'clock a. m., and were called to order by the President. The roll was called, and all the officers, and a quorum of County Societies were reported present. The following additional delegates were admitted:

Rice—Levi Nutting, A. H. Bullis, Washington—D. T. Mann, W. C. Morrison, D. C. Smith, Wm. P. Dixey, Fredorn—J. L. Gales, Go-dale—J. M. Gates, Dickey—H. C. Garrison, K. N. Guiteau, Minnemont—A. M. Friddle, Houston—D. Cameron.

The minutes of the various meetings—regular and special—of the Society, and of the Executive Committee during the past year were then read, and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On motion of P. P. Fisher, of Ramsey, the Society then went into the election of officers for the ensuing year. The choice resulted as follows:

President—Jared Benson, of Anoka.
Secretary—Wm. R. Smith, of Minneapolis.
Treasurer—John H. Miller, of Minneapolis.
Chairman of Education—H. C. Hill, of MeLeod county; E. V. Alling, of Anoka county; Stephen Miller, of Stearns county; and Levi Nutting, of Rice county.

Emigration Committee—W. L. Ames, of St. Paul; Chairman, W. L. Wilson, of Ramsey county; S. W. Farber, of Hennepin county; J. P. Clummer, of Hennepin county; B. E. Langworthy, of Mower county; D. F. Farnham, of Wright county; Jared Benson, of Anoka; collector; W. R. Smith, of Hennepin, ex-officio.

Intemperance and Horse-Racing.

W. R. Smith, the Secretary elect, presented a resolution instructing the Executive Committee to leave out of their program lists at the next State Fair, any prize for speed of horses, and for intoxicating liquors, as being extraneous to the purposes of Agricultural Societies and Fairs, and calculated to foster sources of evil.

The clause of the resolution which related to intoxicating liquors, was warmly debated for at least an hour. Some of the members, wishing to strike it out, because it did away with any encouragement to abstain from raising, or not having, temperance fairs, to which considerable attention is now being devoted, while others held that it should be continued as referring only to "racetrack" or common whisky. Others again argued that native wines were intoxicating, and should be excluded from the premium lists.

The resolution was finally voted down.

CHANGING TIME OF HOLDING ANNUAL MEETING.

On motion of Mr. Skitch, of Wright county, it was

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to change the date of the set 1860, organizing Agricultural Societies, so that the annual meeting shall be on the first Wednesday of February instead of the first Monday.

After some unimportant business, it being now one o'clock, the Society adjourned until two o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Society was called to order again at 2 o'clock p. m.

THE TAMPER ON WOOL.

On motion, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Benson, of Washington county, in relation to the tariff on wool, was taken from the table, and referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. M. G. O. Morrison, D. Cameron and T. T. Mann. The committee reported the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That Congress be memorialized to so amend the present tariff as to give protection to wool growing.

Which was adopted, and on motion Mr. Nutting, of Rice county, was appointed a committee to present the above, and the various memorials passed, to the Legislature.

THE WHITE WILLOW FOR HEDGES.

Dr. T. T. Mann introduced the following resolution, at the request of L. M. Ford, of St. Paul, who said he had successfully raised it, and considered it a valuable tree for prairie fences:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, white willow is better adapted for a live fence than any other shrub or hedge heretofore introduced.

Mr. Ford made a few remarks to the Society in support of his resolution, and exhibited some fine looking specimens, raised at our late session on the 27th inst.

COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. W. R. Smith, of Minneapolis, introduced a memorial to the legislature for the establishment of a Bureau of Emigration and Statistics, which was endorsed by the Society, and referred to the Committee on the subject of Legislative memorials, to present to that body.

FOOT ROT AND NOSE SLIP.

On motion of Dr. T. T. Mann, it was—

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to investigate whether any legislation is necessary to prevent the spread of foot-rot among sheep.

NOTES BY THE PRESIDENT.

There being no further business before the Board, Mr. Ames, with some appropriate remarks, introduced Hon. Jared Benson, the President elect, who took his seat.

Being called on for "a speech," he returned his thanks, in a few remarks to the Society for the honor of the choice made of him, and pledging himself to do all that he could to promote the efficiency of the Society, and encourage interest in it and its objects.

It was his intention, he said, to call meetings of the farmers in the Legislature before the close of the session, and encourage them to get societies organized in every county of the State, which would produce great results. He should also, by correspondence with leading agriculturists in various parts of the State, endeavor to cause general interest in agriculture and thence, if we have a State Fair this year, which he thought could if the agencement set to work operated together favorably, and if it could be held in some central part of the State, convenient to the southern counties—he believed it would be a successful one, and unite all sections and interests connected with agriculture or horticulture.

He referred to the bright prospects ahead for the farmers of our State. Everywhere the great importance of Agriculture was being more and more recognized. A National

Bureau is established for its encouragement—men everywhere look upon it in its true light of a noble occupation. Science is aiding it. In our own State it is a controlling interest, springing into more and more importance daily. And now, as we are about to have railroads penetrating into every section, it seems that the time has arrived for the owners, and endeavor, by local organizations to increase their advantages and resources. As the chief officer of the central Board of Agriculture, he should do his part, and endeavor to merit the confidence bestowed on him. The Society then adjourned sine die.

COUNCIL—REGULAR MEETING.—A protest was read from property owners against the contemplated grading of lower Seventh Street, and Livingston suggested that a bridge be built over the valley at less expense, to last fifteen or more years. Referred.

THE DAYTON CLAIM.
The committee on the petition of Lyman Dayton for certain improvements to the Upper Levee, made in ancient times, reported that the improvement was made for protection of Dayton's property, for which he had since received full value, and which would otherwise have been washed away by the river; that he had no legal or equitable claim upon it, and that it must stand as compensation.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
A message from the Governor announced his approval of the bill to amend the Statute of Limitations.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
A message from the Governor announced his approval of the bill to regulate Fire Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Minnesota.

THE NEW LEVY OF TAXES.
Senator STEVENS, the petition of the citizens of the town of Clinton Falls to be incorporated.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.
A message from the Governor for an increase of the fees of County officers.

THE MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SIXTH SESSION.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864.

The Senate was opened at the usual hour, with prayer by the Chaplain. Journal read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Senator STEVENS, the petition of the citizens of the town of Clinton Falls to be incorporated.

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By Senator CAMERON.—A. F. No. 55, a bill for an act to provide for the collection of the delinquent corporation tax of Minnesota for the year 1855.

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY JAN. 3.
The first paper has a larger daily, Tri-Weekly
and Weekly circulation than any other in Minne-
sota, and therefore presents inducements to ad-
vertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

Republican Union Convention.
A State Convention of all unconditional
Union men who are opposed to the existing
Democratic party, and who sustain the
present National Administration in its great
measures to maintain the Union and suppress
slavery, will assemble at University Hall, in
St. Paul, on Wednesday, March 23, 1864, at
11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of selecting
delegates to represent Minnesota in the com-
ing National Convention.

The vote of the State election last fall has
been adopted as the basis of representation,
each county will be entitled to one delegate
for every 250 votes cast, and in addition
delegates to represent Minnesota in the com-
ing National Convention.

The number of delegates will be as follows:

Aitkin..... 2 Morrison..... 2
Benton..... 2 Nicollet..... 2
Blue Earth..... 1 Olmsted..... 1
Brown..... 1 Ramsey..... 1
Cass..... 1 Rice..... 1
Dakota..... 1 Scott..... 1
Faribault..... 1 Sibley..... 1
Fillmore..... 1 Stearns..... 1
Goodhue..... 1 Washington..... 1
Hennepin..... 1 Wabasha..... 1
Isanti..... 1 Winona..... 1
Koochiching..... 1 Wright..... 1
Mille Lacs..... 1 Yellow Medicine..... 1

In behalf of the State Central Committee,
W. L. WILSON, Chairman.

SAINT PAUL, Feb. 3, 1864.

* * * * *

LEGISLATIVE CAUCUS.

The committee appointed by the caucus
on Tuesday evening, in pursuance of instruc-
tions, invited all members of the Leg-
islature, (and none others,) who are
willing to support the resolutions relating
to national affairs adopted at the said
caucus, to meet in caucus at the Hall of
the House, this (Thursday) evening, at
7 1/2 o'clock, for the purpose of nominat-
ing a candidate for State Printer, also
Surveyors General of logs and Lumber
for the several districts, and a Normal
School Board. A full and prompt attend-
ance is requested.

* * * * *

ANOTHER TRENT AFFAIR.
Tell it not in Gath, the British lion
has been outraged. His dignity has been
trampled upon. His dear friends have
been ruffly torn from his fond em-
brace and we can pardon him if he roars
like the animal that once attempted to
devise the public by dolfing a lion's skin.

Mythological history, it will be remem-
bered, tells us of twelve gigantic tasks
imposed upon Hercules by Erythrus,
the first of which was the destruction of
the Lion of Nemea which ravaged the
country of Mycenae. The twelfth and
last labor was the capturing and bringing
to earth Cerberus, the three headed dog,
which stood guard at the gates of hell to
prevent the entry of any of the happy
inmates, or entrance of any wandering
spirits who had not roamed their allotted
time. The first task was successfully ac-
complished, and wearing the Lion's skin
upon his shoulders Hercules proceeded to
perform the others. The last was the
most difficult, he lulled to sleep by the
lyre of Orpheus, Cerberus succumbed to
inevitable fate and with the iron grasp of
Hercules upon his throat was brought
into the presence of Erythrus.

In the capture of Little Six and Medi-
cine Bottle we have reversed the order
of Hercules labors, accomplishing the
twelfth first. A second Hercules, distill-
ed from grain, has arisen, and thwarted
the British Cerberus, which stands guard,
if not at the gates of hell, over fit and
deserted occupants of that lower abode.
Though not actually captured, this mod-
ern Cerberus, like Othello, will find his
occupation gone, having been relieved of
the guardianship of his leading and kind-
red spirits.

The result of this strategic move may
be a deluge of voluminous correspon-
dence poured into Secretary Seward's
lap by Lord Lyons, demanding explana-
tion, apology, restitution possibly
commissions for the captured chiefs.
Our "neutral" friends (?) "over the sea"
will be horrified and indignant to think
that these American Nems. Sabots have
been snatched from the bosom of the
British Nation, and given over to the
hands of those whose mothers and sisters
they have murdered and violated.

The British authorities held these
chiefs in such high esteem that when
their surrender under the Ashburton
treaty as prisoners, was demanded, it was
promptly refused, and it will be a
breach of good faith which that nation
can not be guilty of, if they do not de-
mand that a file of U. S. soldiers shall
march those prisoners to the spot from
whence they came and there restore them
to freedom. Mason and Slidell were
promptly released and why not these men?
What matters it that British subjects
effected the capture and that no neutrality
laws were violated? It is not the
principle that our "neutral" friends are
after, it is the murderer that they wish
to shelter under the proud aegis of the
British lion's tail.

It would behove them, however, to
consider just because the last task was
performed first, it does not follow that
the L.S. one will be neglected. The edict
for the destruction of the Lion of Britain,
which seeks to ravage all countries, may
go forth, and if so, the American Eagle,
Hercules like, will bear the lion's skin
upon its shoulders and move onward to
its Manifest Destiny.

ARRIVAL OF A PART OF THE THIRD REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning six stage loads of
re-enlisted men of Company K, Third
Regiment, left La Crosse, at which point
they were furloughed, for their homes in
Minnesota. None, or almost none, of
this Company are St. Paul men, and no
public reception will be given them.

We have no advices in reference to the
time when the balance of the Regiment
may be expected here.

It is reported that the Fourth Regi-
ment were in Chicago on Monday, en
route for home.

We publish this morning the call of
the State Central Committee for a State
Convention to be held in this city on the
second of March for the purpose of select-
ing delegates to attend the National
Convention. The basis upon which the
representation is made is considered the
most equitable that could be adopted.
The county and township committees
throughout the State should be prompt in
making the necessary arrangements to
select delegates for the State Convention.

The National Convention has not yet
been called, but a committee will meet
in Washington on the 22d for that pur-
pose.

The following promotions have occurred
in the Second Regiment:

First Lieutenant James McKeyley to
Captain of Company I, vice Libby, re-
signed.

Second Lieutenant G. V. Mayhew, to
be First Lieutenant, vice McKeyley, pro-
moted.

No Second Lieutenant will be com-
missioned, the Company being below the
minimum.

The following promotions have been
made in the Ninth Regiment:

First Lieutenant Harrison Jones to be
Captain of Company A, 9th Regiment,
vice Chase resigned.

Second Lieutenant B. P. Schuler, to
be First Lieutenant, vice Jones promoted.

Orderly Sergeant L. N. Love to be
Second Lieutenant, vice Schuler promoted.

On the second page will be found two
more letters from Hon. Ignatius Donnelly
concerning the People's Pacific Railroad.
This is a matter of vital interest to this
State, and these letters are highly impor-
tant, noting as they do the progress of
the bill in Congress.

Capt. Fiske's Lectures.—On Saturday
evening last Capt. Fiske lectured at Wi-
nona.

The La Crosse Democrat of Monday even-
ing says:

Capt. Fiske, the well known Idaho explorer,
got off with a cold today, but will talk to our
citizens to-morrow night at Singer's Hall, on the
second floor of the old hotel.

Passes Muster:—Obtain best tickets at the
Music Store.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
ST. PAUL, Feb. 3, 1864.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at this office until the

25th Day of February, 1864,

at 3 o'clock P.M.,

For the furnishing of the following

ANNUITY PROVISIONS

For the Chippewas of the Mississippi, delivered

at their Agency, viz:

Superior Flour to the amount of \$1,000.00
Mus. Pork..... \$800.00
Tobacco..... \$65.67

The above named Provisions will be let to the
most responsible bidders or blidders to be deliv-
ered as above stated, at the Agency, in the fol-
lowing proportions:

One-half to the 5th day of March, and the re-
mainder for the 1st day of April, 1864, to be sub-
mitted to the inspection and approval of the Super-
intendent of Indian Affairs or such person as he
may select.

Payout to be made upon the certificate of do-
livery from the Agent.

Bids will be taken for the Flour and Pork

separately from each other.

As the final out of what the Provisions are to
be paid for is different from that for Transportation
and Transportation, bidders will be required to specify the price
of each article at the point from which they are
to be transported, and the amount in which they
are to be transported.

I for two thousand dollars per bbl, and deliver the same at the Chippewa Agency on the
sum of — per hundred lbs.

Proposals will also be received at the same time
and place for

Receiving, Storing and Trans-
porting

The Indian Annuity Goods

FOR THE YEAR 1864,

From St. Paul to the Chippewas of the Mississ-
issippi, and to the Pillager and Lake Winnibagoish-
ish Bands of Chippewa Indians, at such time as shall
be required by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

THE TRANSPORTATION TO BE MADE
UNDER COVER.

Each bidder will accompany his proposal with
a guarantee, signed by at least two responsible
sureties, stipulating that he will faithfully per-
form the obligations of his proposal, and enter in
such contract with no early hands immediately
upon the determination of the proposals.

The guarantees and sureties to be such as shall
be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Indian
Affairs.

Communications will be indorsed with the
words "Supplies" or "Transportation of Annu-
ity Goods" as the case may be.

The Superintendent reserves the right to set
aside any bid or bids on account of unfairness, or
for any matter he may deem prejudicial to the in-
terest of the Government.

The right is also reserved to change or modify
any of the above mentioned proportions of Pro-
visions at the discretion of the Superintendent.

CLARK W. THOMPSON,
Supt. Indian Affairs.

feb 3d&w

Supt. Indian Affairs.

Total Assets..... \$25,000.00

THE LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY ARE AS
FOLLOWS:

5th. The amount of liabilities, if any, or due to
Banks or other creditors, and the date.

St. Louis, undrafted, \$1,000.00

10th. Other debts, if any, due to the Com-
pany, consisting of office expenses, etc.

11th. The amount of insurance, if any, in-
sured by the Company upon its property, town,
etc.

12th. The amount allowed to be insured
in any one risk, and the premium and con-
ditions of the insurance.

13th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

14th. The Act of Incorporation as previously
signed, and the New England Fire Insurance
Company, and the time of annual meeting changed.

15th. The amount of money, if any, in-
sured by the Company, and the time of annual
meeting changed.

16th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

17th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

18th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

19th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

20th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

21st. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

22nd. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

23rd. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

24th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

25th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

26th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

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upon the above to the above rates.

28th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

29th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

30th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

31st. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

1st. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

2nd. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

3rd. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

4th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

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upon the above to the above rates.

6th. The amount allowed to be insured
upon the above to the above rates.

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upon the above to the above rates.

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upon the above to the above rates.

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upon the above to the above rates.

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17th. The amount allowed to be insured
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19th. The amount allowed to be insured
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20th. The amount allowed to be insured
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THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

TERMS.—DAILY PRESS—By mail, \$8.00 per annum, or 75¢ per month *indefinitely in advance*.
TRI-WEEKLY PRESS—\$5 per annum; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.25 for three months; \$1.00 for one month; \$0.50 each ten days, \$0.25 each week.
WEEKLY PRESS—One copy, one year, \$2; five or more, \$1.75 each; ten or more, to one address, \$1.50 each.

AGENTS FOR THE PRESS.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents for the Press:
P. O'Brien, St. Anthony;
W. H. Cook, Anoka;
H. P. Gillis, Mendota;
J. R. Knobbege, St. Cloud;
John Smith, Hudson, Wisconsin;
M. H. Thomas, Altoona, Wisconsin;
W. W. A. Argall, Winona;
H. B. Biellert, Faribault;
A. Jenkins, Jr., Northfield;
D. C. Johnson, St. Paul;
W. H. Washburn, Owatonna;
W. P. Stanley, Hastings;
L. C. H. Johnson, Hastings;
J. M. McKey, President, Wisconsin;
C. McKey, Passaic, New Jersey;
D. C. Johnson, Red Wing;
L. Carpenter, Lake City;
W. J. Arnold, Winona;
T. K. Moore, St. Peter;
C. H. Shoen, Mendota.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE

COLD WEATHER—CONDITION OF LOUISIANA—CONTRABANDS—THEIR METHODS OF ESCAPE—SLAVERY—MINNESOTA MEN IN COLORED REGIMENTS.

Correspondence of the St. Paul Press.

THE LOUISIANA VOICE OF ANCIENT DESCENT, { Goodrich Lanning, Jan. 2, '64.

We have been having a slight taste of Minnesota weather for the last two or three days. I could not state how low the thermometer ranged, as I think it would be difficult to find that article in this district. Ice made in the ponds sufficiently strong to slide upon. We had some spirits of snow accompanied with a strong wind from the "North Star State," that made the danks shiver and white people too, for that matter. I think there is a large amount of hunting in what we hear about the "young South." The sudden changes from extreme heat to cold, are very disagreeable and unhealthy.

That part of Louisiana bordering on the Mississippi river, is one of the best producing centers in the South. It is bottom land, protected from the overflow of the river by "levees" which vary from six to twelve feet in height. Before the war, it was covered with fine large plantations. The land is still here, but that is about all. The houses, quarters and gins have mostly been burned, the plantations deserted and the fields grown up to weeds. Some of these however, have been leased to loyal men, who have hired the "contrabands" to work them, and have realized very handsome profits from the sale of cotton.

It is reported that there are eight or nine thousand contrabands in this district, many of whom find employment on the plantations. Some in cutting wood for steamboats. The women cut wood as well as the men. I think the most of them are tolerably well fed, as the Government issues rations to such as cannot procure food otherwise. They are very destitute of clothing, all kinds of which are extremely high at this point. They seem ready and willing to work at anything that offers, the arguments of pro-slavery men to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Several cases of extreme hardships, in efforts of slaves to gain their freedom, have come to my notice. One of a young man that traveled nights, concealed himself day times, avoiding roads, and taking the north star for his guide. After walking several days he became almost famished, (as he dare not approach any house) when, seeing a common house cat, he enticed her into his hands, killed, roasted and ate her with a relish. After that, he subsisted entirely on that kind of food till he arrived in our camp.

A few days since, I heard a colored woman relating the story of her escape from bondage. She started with her husband, on horseback, from Monroe, about eighty miles from here. One morning her husband seeing a black woman in a house, went to inquire of her the way; she engaged in conversation that detained him till late that time to send for a white man to catch him. The moment he saw the man he jumped on his horse, but the man caught him by the heels and told him he would blow his brains out if he didn't stop. The woman stopped to hear no more, and galloped away. Presently she heard a horse coming after her, which proved to be the one her husband had been riding, but he was not on him. She being afraid to keep the road longer, left her horse and took to the woods, hiding by day and traveling by night, in the manner which I have before described. On coming to a rail road bridge across one of the bayous, she discovered her young master, shot through the head and lying in his gore with his dog by his side. She supposed that her husband escaped from the man who had caught him, and having traveled faster than she did, passed her and coming upon the young master unawares, took his pistol and shot him with it. She soon after came to bayou Macon, where she discovered the tracks of men, horses and dogs, which frightened her not a little. A canoe was there filled with water, which she bailed out with her shoe, and sitting in the bottom of it paddled across with her hands. When she arrived here she was entirely destitute of under clothing, and what clothing she had was wet, by wading through swamps, and was nearly famished. She thinks her husband escaped and is some where inside our lines, but she has not seen him.

These examples give but a small idea

of the hardships these people have to endure in the transition from slavery to freedom. Families are separated; the mortality is very large in the contraband camps and among new recruits, and they are unskilled in the ways of the world. But the result in the end will be grand. The present generation may not be benefited so much, but the next will reap a richer harvest.

I have had pretty good opportunities of seeing and judging for myself of the fruits of slavery during the past year and a half. One almost inevitable result of the system is the almost total disregard of the marriage tie. This is almost inevitably so, because it is the interest of the slave owner to make it so. I am sorry to say he does. I fear virtue and chastity are rarely found among these people; but they are not to blame very much. The sin will principally fall at the doors of their owners. I will give you an example. In this regiment last summer was a beautiful young lady, nearly as white as any of us, who had been a slave. She had a son, white as child in your city. Her father was her master, and she lived in his family and shared the same as other children, who were legitimate, until her father died. This brother then sold her with her mother to a man who kept the mother as mistress till the girl was about sixteen years of age, when he told her she must share the same fate. She begged and entreated, all to no purpose; he was inexorable. She fled to the woods and remained there till starved out and then had to succumb.

They are also kept very ignorant, as surely would endanger the system. So far as I can find at present it is optimum with the company. Propositions were also made as to the precise point of termination on the Pacific coast. Both these questions were, however, postponed till the next meeting.

At the same time will also be discussed the question whether any bonds should be given by the United States Government to this company, similar to that granted the Central Road. I fear, however, such a proposition will not succeed, simply on account of the present condition of the country.

The great object should be to lay out such a northern line of railroad; endow it abundantly with public lands; let the building of it progress as rapidly as possible; and when the day of peace and prosperity returns, claim for it the same Government aid in United States bonds, already given to the great Central Road.

In this way shall prevent the ignoring of the great claims of the northern tier of States, including our own; and shall create a foundation for which to build the great railroad of which our State will hereafter be the centre, should in its passage to the harbors of St. Louis, to re-assemble again as many from San Francisco—or that a rich regions west and northwest of us shall depend for their future settlement upon lateral branches of the Central Road, traversing great deserts and piercing immense mountain chains.

I am, very respectfully,
and truly yours,
IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1864.
Editor of the St. Paul Press:

The ball for the Northern Pacific Railroad has passed the Committee, and will be presented in the House by Mr. Stevens. There is but little doubt of its passage. Several alterations were made in the original bill, (a copy of which I sent the "Press") several days since, which will be of interest to the people of the State.

As the bill was originally framed, no point of departure was fixed for that road; it might start from Lake Superior or St. Paul, or any point in the State. Conceiving that an outlet to Lake Superior was the first great railroad necessity of our State, I offered an amendment, which was adopted, making it obligatory on the company to start their road from Lake Superior. I proposed that their point on Lake Superior should be "in Minnesota," but the committee amended this to make it read "Minnesota or Wisconsin." My resolution then proposed that the point at which the road should cross the Mississippi river should be left to the determination of the company, giving them the entire range of the river, from the mouth of the St. Croix river, to the head of the Mississippi river, the road to run north of the 41° of latitude in the State, and north of the 41° 1' of latitude after entering the Territories. These latter provisions were inserted at the instance of the members of the committee representing locations more directly interested in the Union Pacific Railroad, or Central Route, with which it was feared this route might interfere, unless restrained within certain degrees of latitude.

The rebel Congress on the 21st inst., passed a bill for an Assistant Treasurer of the trans-Mississippi Department, and the "Advertiser" of the 26th editorially announces that the silly outcry of the Democrats of the North, and re-called by Lincoln and his cabinet are mere vapor on the part of the rebels, says "The real difficulty in the North is too much liberty, verging on anarchy, threatening the overthrow of the government and the dissolution of the Union."

The "Advertiser" denounces the Confederate Congress for wasting time in quarrels with the Cabinet while country is drifting to anarchy, and while the army needs recruits and is destitute of provisions and shoes.

The "Richmond Sentinel" of the 22d, says:

The incendiary who set President Davis' house on fire took occasion in the meeting to help himself to a quantity of groceries.

A telegram from Dalton, Ga., 20th, says several brigades of the rebel army have re-enlisted for the war.

Gov. Clarke, of Mississippi, has notified all that they must enter the rebel army before the first of March, or leave the country.

NEWS ITEMS.

(Connecticut Times says: The Colt's Patent Manufacturing Company have made a splendid pair of revolvers, designed to be presented to General Grant. The handles are of black horn beautifully polished, and the barrels, frames and other steel parts are entirely plated in pure gold. The barrel is beaten into a design previously cut out of the steel. The other ornaments, gun, &c., are of solid gold. The pair are to be used in a ceremonial room, having lines with ornate and accompanied by all the tools, &c., belonging to them—the cartridge boxes, etc., being manufactured of silver. The gun is 10 inches long and twenty national banks with aggregate capital of nineteen million dollars and aggregate deposits of bonds to amount to \$15,000,000, have received the sum of \$10,000,000, and are now ready to open for business. The aggregate amount of \$324,000 have been supplied in 10 or to the seventy-five banks first organized. No bank receives notes of both denominations.

The famous clipper ship Dreadnaught has now been out seventy days, having left Liverpool for this port on the 17th November last, with a large number of passengers and cargo. Among the passengers were several citizens of New York, for whose safety their friends are naturally in a state of great anxiety. At the same time the steamer *City of Rio* out of Drednaught, and there is yet no reason for anticipating any disaster. At this period of the year westward bound sailing vessels are liable to protracted delays.—N. Y. Eve Post.

Letters from Washington.

The Bill Organizing the People's Pacific Railroad.

THE COMMITTEE FIX THE POINT OF DEPARTURE AT LAKE SUPERIOR, EITHER IN MINNESOTA OR WISCONSIN.

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 16 1864.

To the Editors of the St. Paul Press.

In my letter written some weeks ago, I promised in view of the interest which the system is to the country, to make it so. I am aware of the people of the entire State took up the subject and advised from time to time of the action taken upon the Northern Pacific Railroad question.

A meeting of the select committee was held today. A very thorough discussion of the subject was had, and the result was, that notwithstanding the opposition of those representing more Southern regions, and of those who feared that the attempt to build a Northern road would interfere with and prevent the building of the Central Road, a motion to give the company the magnificent land grant asked for by them was passed by a two-thirds vote. This would indicate the speedy passage of the bill in the House.

It seemed to be feared by the friends of the Central Road that without a bonus similar to that granted to the Central Road, the Northern road might, in consequence of the superior attractions of the regions through which it passed, be first built by the force of its natural grandeur. There can be no question that it will be very difficult to force a road over the vast desert and uninhabited regions through which the Central Road passes.

I was gratified to hear Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee, state that from conversations he had had with leading Boston capitalists, he quite imagined that the Northern road would be built.

A proposition was made to make it obligatory upon the road to start from Lake Superior. As the bill stands at present it is optional with the company. Propositions were also made as to the precise point of termination on the Pacific coast. Both these questions were, however, postponed till the next meeting.

At the same time will also be discussed the question whether any bonds should be given by the United States Government to this company, similar to that granted the Central Road. I fear, however, such a proposition will not succeed, simply on account of the present condition of the country.

The great object should be to lay out such a northern line of railroad; endow it abundantly with public lands; let the building of it progress as rapidly as possible; and when the day of peace and prosperity returns, claim for it the same Government aid in United States bonds, already given to the great Central Road.

In this way shall prevent the ignoring of the great claims of the northern tier of States, including our own; and shall create a foundation for which to build the great railroad of which our State will hereafter be the centre, should in its passage to the harbors of St. Louis, to re-assemble again as many from San Francisco—or that a rich regions west and northwest of us shall depend for their future settlement upon lateral branches of the Central Road, traversing great deserts and piercing immense mountain chains.

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The rebel Congress on the 21st inst., passed a bill for an Assistant Treasurer of the trans-Mississippi Department, and the "Advertiser" of the 26th editorially announces that the silly outcry of the Democrats of the North, and re-called by Lincoln and his cabinet are mere vapor on the part of the rebels, says "The real difficulty in the North is too much liberty, verging on anarchy, threatening the overthrow of the government and the dissolution of the Union."

The "Advertiser" denounces the Confederate Congress for wasting time in quarrels with the Cabinet while country is drifting to anarchy, and while the army needs recruits and is destitute of provisions and shoes.

A telegram from Dalton, Ga., 20th, says several brigades of the rebel army have re-enlisted for the war.

Gov. Clarke, of Mississippi, has notified all that they must enter the rebel army before the first of March, or leave the country.

NEWS ITEMS.

(Connecticut Times says: The Colt's Patent Manufacturing Company have made a splendid pair of revolvers, designed to be presented to General Grant. The handles are of black horn beautifully polished, and the barrels, frames and other steel parts are entirely plated in pure gold. The barrel is beaten into a design previously cut out of the steel. The other ornaments, gun, &c., are of solid gold. The pair are to be used in a ceremonial room, having lines with ornate and accompanied by all the tools, &c., belonging to them—the cartridge boxes, etc., being manufactured of silver. The gun is 10 inches long and twenty national

banks with aggregate capital of nineteen million dollars and aggregate deposits of bonds to amount to \$15,000,000, have received the sum of \$10,000,000, and are now ready to open for business. The aggregate amount of \$324,000 have been supplied in 10 or to the seventy-five banks first organized. No bank receives notes of both denominations.

The famous clipper ship Dreadnaught has now been out seventy days, having left Liverpool for this port on the 17th November last, with a large number of passengers and cargo. Among the passengers were several citizens of New York, for whose safety their friends are naturally in a state of great anxiety. At the same time the steamer *City of Rio* out of Drednaught, and there is yet no reason for anticipating any disaster. At this period of the year westward bound sailing vessels are liable to protracted delays.—N. Y. Eve Post.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

A Banking Association organized under an Act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "An Act to Authorize and Regulate the Business of Banking," appears on the books of the State Auditor, following items on the morning of the first Monday of January, in the year 1864, before the transaction of any business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Stockholders and Subscribers of the Bank, \$15,454.11

Stocks and Securities of the Bank, 10,990.00

Stocks on Deposit with State Auditor at par value..... 42,560.00

Bills and Notes other than for Loans and Discounts..... 12,947.21

Specie on Deposit..... 1,000.00

Capital and Reserves, \$78,461.00

State Orders and U. S. Bills on Deposit..... 1,355.82

Real Estate and Office Fixtures..... 1,355.15

Loss and Expense account, plus hills..... 1,000.00

Bills of Exchange on hand..... 5,840.00

U. S. Treasury Notes..... 6,000.00

Due from Banks..... 6,054.99

Total Resources..... \$105,973.89

LIABILITIES.

Registered Bank Notes received from Auditor and not returned..... 44,000.00

Bank Notes on hand, less 0.00

Leaves Registered Bank Notes in circulation..... 40,000.00

Due to Banks..... 20,938.15

Due to Depositors on demand..... 10,000.00

Liabilities..... \$105,973.89

THE SAINT PAUL PRESS, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

THE CITY.
RECRUITING.

How it Progresses.—The Number Enlisted in Each Veteran Regiment or Battery—Their Occupation and Nativity.

Recruits for old regiments, batteries, and companies of sharpshooters and cavalry, are coming in more lively than usual this week, under the prospect of the approaching draft. In all 297 men have enlisted at the Provost Marshal's office in this district since the call of October 19. They have selected nearly every regiment and arm of service, and are distributed as follows:

REGIMENTS SELECTED BY THE RECRUTISTS.

1st Regt, Inf.	60 Regt, Inf.	14
2d " " 4th " "	1 " " 1	2
3d " " 33 10th " "	1 " " 1	2
4th " " 0 1st Battery, " "	64	1
5th " " 52 2d " "	2 " " 2	2
6th " " 22 3d " "	24	1
7th " " 2d Cavalry, " "	13	1

It seems from the above table that the Artillery service is the most popular, getting 90 out of 297 recruits; a disposition, since there are ten infantry regiments to select from, and only three batteries.

NATIVITY OF THE RECRUTISTS.

The recruits represent almost every country of Europe, and every one of our States, as follows:

New York,	10 New Hampshire,	3
11 Rhode Island,	10 Massachusetts,	3
12 Pennsylvania,	11 Connecticut,	2
13 Indiana,	1 Virginia,	1
14 Maine,	7 Maryland,	1
15 Vermont,	6 Georgia,	2
16 Wisconsin,	3 Ireland,	1
17 Massachusetts,	4 Sweden,	1
18 Connecticut,	3 England,	1
19 New Jersey,	1 Scotland,	1
20 Minnesota,	1 Canada,	1
21 South Carolina,	3 Switzerland,	3

COLONIZATION OF THE RECRUTISTS.

A more interesting item than either of the above, perhaps, is the occupations of the men enlisted, as showing the tastes and propensities of those from various social stations. It shows as follows:

Farmers,	103 Shoemakers,	3
Carpenters,	11 Glaziers,	2
Labourers,	9 Butchers,	1
Blacksmiths,	4 School Teachers,	1
Masons,	3 Printers,	1
Millers, Bakers, Machinists, Painters, Dyers, Tailors, Hunters, Brick-makers, Rivermen, Lawyers, Moudlers and Gardeners have each one representative.	1 Canada,	1

The above table shows that from the brave, hardy and patriotic farmer boys, our armies are still recruited. In their hands our country is safe. They are loyal and fearless, and have the qualities of endurance and easy taking on discipline.

THE FIREMAN'S BALL.—The late hour at which we broke away unwillingly from the festivities of the Firemen's Third Annual Ball at the International on Tuesday night, gave us an opportunity to describe the mentioned dance in yesterday's paper. In point of numbers present R. W. was ahead of all the balls this winter, and although fully 125 couples were in attendance, we were glad to learn that at least 100 tickets were sold.

The magnificently dressed room of the International was used as the ball room, and was very elegantly decorated. The committee of managers arranged the programme and the festivities so that all went off without any commotion or delay.

The supper was all that could be desired, and reflects great credit on Col. Belote. The entire audience was highly pleased with it, and with the ball generally, and left at quite a late hour, each one fully resolving that he or she would become "life members" of the Firemen's Annual Ball.

THE STEREOGRAPH TO-NIGHT.—Prof. Eggleston is exhibiting his famous Stereograph to crowded houses almost nightly now. It is wonderful how popular this exhibition is, but is accounted for by its novelty, and merits. It is a pleasing and instructive exhibition.

To-night, he will give a series of views at the Baptist Church, for the benefit of the Sunday School of that Society. This will be an excellent opportunity for parents in that part of town to see their children. It commences at a quarter past six o'clock, and will be over by eight, thus evoking late hours for the little folks. These views delight them greatly, and every family should be represented there.

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—The Vocal and Instrumental Concert to be given by Prof. Frank Wood, assisted by a number of amateurs and professional musicians, presents a rich ... to the most-loving classes of our city. The concert will commence at quarter to eight precisely. Let no one who goes fail to be in their seat by that hour, the overture "La Gazza Ladra" being the concert.

The programme shows that many of the selection of pieces, both vocal & instrumental, the whole making an entertainment not often enjoyed by the St. Paul people. A full house may be anticipated.

REBUILDING OF THE AMERICAN HOUSE.—The rubbish is being cleared away from the site of the American House, preparatory to breaking ground in a few days, for the erection of a first-class hotel, the material to be used.

The hotel will be a fine one in every particular. The plans show it to be most convenient, and possessing all modern advantages, even baths and such luxuries. It is to be four stories, with a high and airy basement, making it the finest hotel in the northwest.

The entire cost of the new American will not be less than \$70,000. Mr. Spencer is now below arranging for means. A telegram from him a day or two since said that it was "a right—go ahead with the work at once." Private letters from him also represent that he has secured enough means for the enterprise, without need of further.

FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—At a meeting of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder Company held at their house last evening the following gentlemen were elected to fill various offices for the ensuing year:

Foreman—H. H. Mathews.
First Assistant—J. L. Linkenbuecher.
Second Assistant—Wm. F. Mason.
Treasurer—Wm. F. Mason.
Secretary—F. Jansen.

THE PROVOST GUARD.—A Provost Guard of forty men of Company K, Sixth Regiment, are stationed in this city, with their headquarters at Market Hall. They will do usual Provost Guard duty, arresting all non-commissioned officers and privates who are found in the city without leave of absence.

Legislature of Minnesota.

SIXTH SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864.

Mr. KUDLER presented a claim of Wm. Golder, which was presented to Committee on Claims.

FIRST HEARING.

Mr. FERRIN introduced H. F. No. 63, for a State of Minnesota Insurance Company, of Winona, in Fillmore County, cast of Troy, in Winona county. Referred Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. FGSTER—H. F. No. 63, to amend Charters of the several Statutes concerning a Corporation.

Mr. RIGBY—H. F. No. 67, to amend Charters of the several Statutes concerning a Corporation.

Mr. YOUNMAN—opposite Stage Office.

THE NEW LEY.

The Senate Joint Resolution on the new call for troops was read as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate, That the action of the President in calling for 200,000 men must be approved by the Senate, and that all that can be done to assist him in the prosecution of the war, and to meet the emergency, is to be done.

The bounty of \$200 was at once paid to Mr. Horner.

At the time of our extraordinary last week and the one preceding, in New York the weather was an exact counterpart of 207 recruits, a disposition, since there are ten infantry regiments to select from, and only three batteries.

THE ANOTHER SCALP RECEIVED.—A splen-

dous specimen of a Sioux scalp was yesterday deposited with the Adjutant General, by Oscar A. Horner, an independent scout.

He makes out that he killed the Indian at Lake Kauhiyoh, on November 29th.

The bounty of \$200 was at once paid to Mr. Horner.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

would respectfully announce to the Merchants of this city and vicinity that they are now prepared to forward from forward from the American Express Company.

They will be ready to receive all kinds of

Merchandise, and will be anxious to avail

themselves of the means of transportation,

so far as we may be able to do.

We shall be pleased to clear up any difficulties

that may arise in the way of our business.

For tariff rates call at their office, 219 Third,

E. F. WARNER, Agent.

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